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Day or Night.
Any prescription can be given at any hour of the day or night. Accuracy guaranteed.
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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1894. No. 12

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The Largest and Finest Stock in the City at

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NICE PATTERNS, PRETTY COLORS, GOOD QUALITY.

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Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

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McINTOSHES--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

MITTS--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

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The Very Latest and Choicest Wall Papers

Comprising THE BEST COLORINGS,
THE BEST VALUE
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In Ingrain Wall Papers, Sanitary Wall Papers, Ceiling Decorations And Every Conceivable Style of Interior Decorations.

THE BEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER HAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—4 dozen laying hens for $25, a bargain. Address D., Times office. j15-2

FOR SALE—A $600 Bush & Gerts piano for $300; perfectly new; must be sold. Apply at 51 Yates street. j15-tf

ROOM TO-LET—A comfortable bedroom fronting on Beacon Hill Park; private family. Apply 37 Heywood Ave. j15-2

Estate of Joshua Moody, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to hand in to the undersigned forthwith statements of the same, with a view to a settlement thereof. Address to Box 177, postoffice, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN.
C. F. BEAVEN.
Executors.
Victoria, January 15, 1894. j15-3t
(Colonist copy.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A WILMOT,
City Engineer.

NOTICE.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, on Friday, January 19th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Board of Directors and Secretary, and the balance sheets and statements of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1893, for the election of officers and Board of Management for the ensuing year, for holding the seventy-first drawing for an appropriation and the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order,

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 12, 1894. td

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Numidian	Jan. 20
Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 3
Dominion Line, Labrador	Jan. 27
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Feb. 10
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	Jan. 30
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Feb. 14

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Aurania	Jan. 27
Cunard Line, Umbria	Jan. 24
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 31
White Star Line, Germanic	Jan. 31
American Line, New York	Jan. 24
American Line, Paris	Jan. 31
Nor. German Lloyd, Dresden	Jan. 20
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Jan. 27
French Line, La Gascogne	Jan. 13
Allan State Line, Grecian	Jan. 18

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Gen. Agent.
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FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Remorse for a Lynching.

Winchester, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Jesse Brewell, a well-to-do bachelor farmer, killed himself with a shotgun yesterday, after writing a letter in which he said the deed was the result of remorse for having assisted in the lynching of Young Parker near West Union.

Dr. Eseljay don't ask you to take pills.

MODERN JUGGERNAUT

Twenty-Five Human Beings Sent to Eternity

WITHOUT ONE MOMENT'S WARNING

The Dover Express Smashed by an Accommodation.

Near Hackensack, New Jersey—Dense Fog Prevailed—The Cars Telescoped —Shrieks of the Mangled and Dying Rent the Air—How the Catastrophe Occurred.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 15.—The accident occurred on the west side of the Hackensack bridge, on the Morris branch of the Lackawanna. The accommodation train from South Orange, N. J., crashed into the rear of an express train from Dover, which had slackened speed on account of the fog. Two cars of the express were telescoped, and 15 passengers in these cars were known to have been killed, and 25 are terribly mangled. The shrieks of the wounded could be heard for a long distance and the greatest excitement prevailed. The express usually stops at Roseville, but this morning, owing to the fog, she ran by so slowly that she was boarded by some 50 of the residents of Roseville, who were waiting on the South Orange accommodation. Most of those who boarded the train were men doing business in New York, and the dead and injured consist chiefly of these passengers.

The engineer of the accommodation train, David Hoffman, is badly hurt and is unconscious. His fireman, I. Metz, when asked about the accident, said the first intimation he had of danger was when he saw the red lights on the rear car of the express, only 25 feet ahead. Before his engineer had time to put on brakes the collision occurred. Metz is injured about the head. According to the best authority no one was killed on the accommodation train. The brakeman of the rear car of the Dover express, it is learned, was getting ready to signal the train following when the headlight of the locomotive flashed through the fog.

The last car of the express was a combination smoker and baggage car, and this and the passenger car immediately in front were smashed into kindling wood. The dead and injured have been sent to Hoboken.

New York, Jan. 15.—President Sloan of the Lackawanna has been officially notified that 12 persons were killed and 20 injured in the accident at Hackensack bridge.

New York, Jan. 15.—Roliff, a clerk of the Garfield bank, was found buried under the timbers of the telescoped express. His head was crushed and one eye was hanging out of the socket. He turned over a watch wallet to a friend, Mr. Gifford, and asked him to deliver a message to his wife. He said he believed he would die.

Hoboken, N.J., Jan. 15.—The following is a list of the dead so far known: P. H. Ryan, Milburn; Edward Merrill, Summit, N. J.; John Fish, Summit; William Ferguson, Summit; J. Rymer, cashier of S. W. Boocock, banker and broker, 3 Broad street, New York; Dr. Jas. Doty, druggist, Bukinger, N. J.; T. J. Ryan, H. A. Rohlfs, Theo. White, Jos. Goetz, W. L. Tyner, Edward Krusey, William Turner, John Brundhill, D. Cameron, A. H. Gardner, John Turrington, R. Fisher. There is one other body of an unknown man. The number of killed may reach over thirty.

Waiting for Ezeta.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—The Nicaraguan administration is becoming alarmed over the present aspect of the war. It fears to allow its forces to advance further into the territory of Honduras, because San Salvador is now massing troops on her frontier immediately in the rear of the position the invaders occupy. Whether President Ezeta is going to unite with Nicaragua or Honduras in this fight is uncertain.

Whiting and His Chinese Bride.

New York, Jan. 15.—Commander William Henry Whiting, U. S. N., and his Hawaiian bride are at the Fifth Avenue hotel. They arrived on Saturday and will remain in this city for some time. Commander Whiting and Miss Afong were married in Honolulu on Dec. 4th. The bride is the daughter of a rich Chinese merchant. Commander Whiting refused yesterday to talk about Hawaiian matters.

Married While Drugged.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 15.—Joshua Williamson, a wealthy farmer of Sturmerville, was engaged to be married to Miss Emma Richards. Preparations were being made when it was announced he had married Annie Walden. Williamson now declares that friends of the Walden girl drugged him, and that he was married, thinking it was Miss Richards. He has filed application for divorce. Miss Richards says she will marry him when he gets a divorce.

A Robber's Death.

Haverstraw, Mass., Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning, the watchman at Haverstraw tunnel, on the Lake Shore railway, discovered the body of a man lying on the south bound track with his skull crushed in. he body was found to be that of a robber, as he had burglars' tools in his pockets and wrapped around his body was nineteen yards of velvet, which he had stolen from a West Shore freight train. He had secreted himself in the car at Weehawken, and when he arrived at Haverstraw opened the door and threw out a number of boxes of plush and velvet and jumped from the moving train, landing on his head. It is supposed he had accomplices here waiting for him to throw off the goods, as some of the boxes were found hidden under the trestle just north of the tunnel. The dead man was about 30, had a smooth face, dark clothes, apparently new, and a derby hat. The letters "J. L." were tattooed on the left arm.

SAINT JOAN OF ARC.

Official Objections of the Devil's Advocate Answered.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The final argument of Professor Ali Brandi, consistorial advocate, showing why Joan of Arc should be beatified and canonized, has been fully completed, printed and distributed among the cardinals and consulters of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. This is the second argument that has been submitted, the first having been rejected by the tribunal on account of errors. The argument fills over 1,000 pages of closely printed type, and answers in full the official objections of the promoter of the faith, or "devil's advocate," as he is often officially designated, to the presentation of the case of the maid of Orleans to the consideration of the congregation. The latter body will hold a special session at a date to be fixed hereafter, probably during the last week in February, and the vote upon the beatification of the celebrated French heroine will then be submitted to the holy pontiff for his action.

The holy father is busily engaged upon the encyclical which is to be issued next month, which will mark the end of his jubilee year. It will probably be the last document of importance to come from the vatican to the Catholic world. Rumors are renewed that the event will be marked by the creation of several new cardinals, two of whom will be reserved for the United States. In ecclesiastical circles gossip is busy with the names of Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland in this connection.

The same advices state that the congress of anti-clericals, which was to have opened in Rome next week, has been postponed for two years, owing to the lack of interest manifested in the proposed gathering.

The opening of the grand exhibition of Rome, which is to be a Chicago World's Fair on a smaller scale, and in which many features of the American exposition are to be copied, has been definitely fixed for Sept. 20th, 1895, the 25th anniversary of the Breach of Porta Pia. The executive committee has organized and the various bureaus of the exposition will get into working order before the end of the month. Preliminary correspondence indicates that every country represented at the Chicago exposition will take part in the event at Rome.

Top Heavy Fighting Ships.

London, Jan. 15.—The admiralty have decided to abandon the use of the new battleships of 67-ton guns. The main armament of the new vessels will be 50-ton guns. The capers of H. M. S. Roslution in a gale in the Bay of Biscay lately hastened this decision considerably. The bad behavior of the Warspite off Queenstown a few days ago also had something to do with it.

An Old Incendiary.

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 15.—John Peck, of Newfairfield, aged 80, was arrested yesterday, charged with burning the farm buildings on the Alonzo Bigelow estate, where he has lived for years. His aged sister lived there with him till a short time ago, when she was taken away to be cared for. Last night he was seen to leave the house and a short time after fire was discovered and all the buildings were burned.

Young Cattle Thieves.

Brenton, Ky., Jan. 15.—The police of this county are being defied by two daring cattle thieves, Toby Chetland, aged 18, and James Means, aged 15. The boys stole and disposed of hundreds of dollars' worth of stock before being captured. They broke jail, fled to the hills and baffled all attempts to arrest them. Sheriff Starrs has gone after them with a posse.

No Need for Harry.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee investigating the Hawaiian matter this morning had no witness to testify. Lieutenant-Commander Swinbourne still being detained by illness from appearing as a witness. The committee put in much of the morning in a conference over the testimony so far adduced and in discussing the latest message of the president. Mr. Cleveland having stopped further negotiations on the part of Willis, the committee feels little need for undue haste.

American News.

Opelika, Ala., Jan. 15.—A woman who claims to be the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell is living in this city, having come here several months ago, she says, to escape the persecutions of her enemies. She appears to be well supplied with money, but nobody seems to know where she came from.

Jersey City, Jan. 15.—Two passenger trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western collided this morning on the Hackensack bridge. Both trains were wrecked and it is reported 25 lives were lost.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 15.—Passengers from the wrecked Delaware, Lackawanna & Western trains say they saw several dead bodies in the wreck.

Pleasantville, O., Jan. 15.—Boys playing near here discovered in an old culvert yesterday a robbers' den. Nearly a peck of watches and chains, jewelry, silverware and money was found. There is no trace of the robbers. The property has nearly all been restored to owners in various parts of the country.

New York, Jan. 15.—The commercial cable to-day paid off $400,000 of bonds, being the remainder of its original issue of $3,000,000, which has been retired out of the surplus earnings.

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 15.—George Holsworth was accidentally shot here late last Saturday afternoon by his 10-year-old son. The two were out hunting, the son raised his gun to shoot and it was prematurely discharged, the load of shot entering the right leg of the elder Holsworth, a little below the hip. Amputation may be necessary.

DA GAMA'S VIEWS.

Mello's Right Hand Man Submits to an Interview.

NE TELLS OF INSURGENT VICTORIES

Three Reasons for Asking Belligerents' Rights.

His Men Are Fighting for the People's Liberties—The People Must Say What Government They Want—The Cobras Island Hospital Massacre—Wounded Men Slaughtered.

Rio de Janeiro, via Montevideo, Jan. 15.—Admiral da Gama says the policy of the insurgents is to hold out till help comes. They have not men enough to hold the mainland. The insurgents, he says, recaptured the government's magazine on Ilha da Governador recently and secured a large supply of amunition. On Thursday last they captured Eugenio island and made 73 prisoners. Much ammunition, together with two cannon, fell into their hands. Many of those captured joined the insurgents. He thinks the insurgents can hold their own for two months at least. Da Gama says he does not know where Admiral Mello is. The insurgents were in accord with General Gamercindo, commander of the victorious army at Curytiba, in the state of Sao Paola. Mello may bring back with him co-operating forces. Da Gama added: "If we get Nitherohi we will surely win. We will demand belligerent rights based on these three lines: Our force comprises all the Brazilian navy service except two ships; second, we control three southern states, the government having no organized forces south of Sao Paolo, and third, we have made war for nearly five months and have organized a government in the south." He reiterated the statement that the insurgent leaders were fighting for the people; that the people may say freely what form of government they want. Da Gama was emphatic in his denunciation of the government for allowing the insurgent hospital on Cobras island to be fired upon. Eight shells, he said, exploded among the wounded, and the scenes which followed were pitiable.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.—Details received here from Rio show that the defeat of the government forces under General Telles, in the effort to dislodge the insurgents from Governor's island on December 15, was the result of carelessness on the part of the government forces, which resulted in their falling into an ambuscade. The rout of the government troops was complete. Some of them escaped and threw themselves into the sea. Telles was mortally wounded at the first fire, and died under an operation.

Montevideo, Jan. 15.—The garrison of Bage, which is being besieged by the insurgents of Rio Grande do Sul, have become so seriously pinched for provisions that they have been consuming for the last few days horses, cats and other animals. There was a lively skirmish on Saturday at Santa Rosa station, between the local troops and General Sampulo, who is marching to the relief of Bage, and the rebel forces under General Silva Tavares.

The Everlasting "Well-Known."

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—John M. Flanagan, a temperance lecturer from Boston, was found last night lying dead in the gutter. In his pockets were letters which showed that he had come here to collect material for temperance lectures. He also had a two column clipping from a Boston paper denouncing liquor selling, to which his name was signed. In the introduction to the letter Flanagan was spoken of as a "well known" temperance lecturer.

Foreign.

Paris, Jan. 15.—If the appeal of Vaillant be dismissed it is expected he will be guillotined on Feb. 5th.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Maxmilian Harden, Bismarckian editor of the Zukunist, who was recently arrested on a charge of libelling Chancellor von Caprivi, was found guilty to-day. The court imposed a fine of 000 marks.

London, Jan. 15.—The Queen of Roumania, who has been at Neuweid for the past two months in a critical condition of health has shown signs of improvement during the past few days, and is now able to walk a little daily. She has employed the last two months in working an elaborate quilt for the infant son of the Prince and Princess of Roumania, which will be forwarded on Monday.

Warsaw, Jan. 15.—General Gourko is again dying, this time it is thought seriously.

Objected to "Dagos."

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 15.—Last night some persons boarded the dredger Rough and Ready, which is at work in San Joaquin river, near Wakefield, six miles from this city, and disabled the machinery by removing a number of bolts and also the collar of the steam pump. Six persons were on board the dredger, which was a hundred feet from the bank of the river and accessible only by means of a small boat. The following menacing letter was found in a conspicuous place in the engine house, addressed to Engineer Crawford: "Crawford, we have killed your engine for hiring aliens. The women on board saved you from getting blown up. Discharge the dagos or we will blow you up. (Signed) Dredgermen." There is only one Italian employed on the dredger and he is a large stockholder. The others are Americans.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENT.

President Cleveland Submits Official Documents

TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

It Relates to Minister Willis' Negotiations re Restoration of the Queen—President Dole's Reply Thereto.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The president sent in the Hawaiian correspondence to congress just as soon as the house met at 11 o'clock this morning. As the steamer Mariposa, conveying the latest telegraphic instructions to Minister Willis, advising him that he might now consider his special instructions fully complied with and that further action must be dictated by congress, sailed from San Francisco at 2 a.m. this morning, there was no danger of those instructions reaching Mr. Willis first through the newspapers, which is said to be the chief motive for postponing the message until today, notwithstanding that this postponement deprived the senate, which adjourned yesterday until Monday, of the opportunity of receiving the message at the same time as the house. All department estimates of the length of the documents were far exceeded by the documents themselves. Ten or twelve thousand words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before congress will probably make from 40,000 to 50,000 words when printed in full. The most important feature of the correspondence was of course Mr. Willis' strong dispatch, No. 3, of November 16, 1893, which the president had previously withheld from publication. Next to that in interest was Mr. Dole's caustic reply to Mr. Willis' demand for surrender, which, however, had been anticipated to some extent in United Press dispatches. Between these two terminal points in the correspondence, Mr. Willis' graphic history of current events, and his comments upon the character of the queen's advisers, and the kind of government she desired to maintain if re-established, form a running thread of absorbing interest. It was promptly noticed that the alleged lengthy cypher dispatch which certain press dispatches asserted had been brought by the Corwin from Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, had no place in this complete correspondence, and that Secretary Gresham's repeated assertions that the only advices brought him by the Corwin were transmitted by mail were fully borne out by the published details.

The president's message accompanying this correspondence was very brief. It was as follows: "To the Congress. Executive Mansion, January 13th, 1894. I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have heretofore been laid before congress. I also transmit a copy of our last instructions to our minister, dated January 12th, 1894, being the only instructions to him not already sent to congress. In transmitting certain correspondence with my message dated December 18th, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present minister, numbered three and dated November 16, 1893, and also a dispatch from our former minister, numbered 70, and dated October 8th, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch dated November 16th, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of a more recent date now sent to congress, and as inasmuch as there seems no longer sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of this dispatch is herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70, and dated October 8th, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld, because such a course appears justifiable and proper."

The correspondence is as follows:

No. 3.—Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham. Legation of the United States, Honolulu, November 16th, 1893. Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by pre-arrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the half hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room, and Consul-General Mills, who had invited her to come, remained at the front of the house to prevent interruption. After a formal greeting the queen was informed that the president of the United States had important communications to make to her and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. I then made known to her the president's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that with her consent and co-operation the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgements. I then said to her: "The president expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native and foreign born; that you will haste to secure their love and loyalty, and to establish peace, friendship and good government." To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment, I continued: "The president not only wishes to help you, but tenders you his sympathy. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?" She answered: "I am willing." I then asked: "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty, as to life and property, to all those persons who have been or who are now in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?" She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my government by which I will abide. My decision would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government." I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is then your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is." I then said to her: "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me, and if so do you still have the same opinion?" Her answer was: "I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my ministers." I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were to be asked to issue a general proclamation of royal amnesty, would you do it?" She answered: "I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued: "These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country, or punished and their property confiscated." I then said: "I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my government, which will probably be three or four weeks."

Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented and gave these names: J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and E. C. MacFarlane.

I then inquired whether she had any fears of her safety at her present residence, Washington Square. She replied that she did have some fears, that while she had trusted friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had often been prowling about the adjoining premises—a school house with a large yard. I informed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection either on one of our warships or at the legation and desired her to accept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our government was open to her acceptance. The interview thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close. I need hardly add in conclusion that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences.

Under date of Dec. 9th, Mr. Willis writes to Mr. Gresham saying that on Dec. 5th, Mr. Wilson, who was marshal of the Queen at the time of dethronement, called upon him and left a document containing the method of procedure to be adopted in the event of the restoration of the Queen. Mr. Willis says: "An analysis of the list of special advisors, whether native or foreign, is not encouraging to the friends of good government or of American interests. The Americans, who, for over half a century, held a commanding place in the councils of state, are ignored and other nationalities, English especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of advisors and of the supplementary list. If these lists had been selected by Mr. Wilson himself, no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem from the fact that it is a list which has been approved after consultation with leading royalists and most probably with the approval of the Queen.

The method of procedure was as follows: I. Proclamation by the Queen's government of their resumption of the control of the government of the Hawaiian Islands; II. Appointment of commander-in-chief and staff; III. Proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus IV. Calling on all loyal citizens and well-wishers of the government to register their names for service at office; enrollment of volunteers; V. Surrender of all arms and ammunition in private hands and the prohibition of all sale and transport of arms and ammunition other than by direction of the commander-in-chief; VI. Taking possession of all government buildings and other places necessary by the Queen's forces and placing guards therein; VII. Proclamation prohibiting the departure of coasting vessels and other vessels to the other islands; VIII. Reappointment of all officials and the filling of vacancies; IX. Arrest of all persons implicated or concerned in the late overthrow; X. Custody and care of all prisoners made under the authority of the above paragraph and those handed over by the United States forces; XI. Receiving of all arms and munitions of war and other government property surrendered to United States forces by provisional government forces; XII. Dispatch of vessels to other islands to proclaim the Queen's government and make all necessary changes and arrests."

Under date of Dec. 20th Mr. Willis writes to Mr. Gresham: "I need not assure you that I have endeavored faithfully to comply with the views and instructions of the President in regard to the military, or naval forces of the United States. The two warships now here were here when I came during the month of last August. A general license had been granted General Skerrett by the provisional government to land and drill his forces whenever he so desired. On November 29th, as has been stated in my dispatch, No. 8 of December 5th, the provisional government addressed me a note revoking this license, which action, on behalf of our government, was promptly acquiesced in. No such privilege has since been exercised. So punctilious has been the doctrine of non-intervention, that when the band of the Philadelphia came ashore one afternoon during a reception of some of the ladies of the navy, Admiral Irwin's attention having meen called to the fact that it had excited some comment, promptly issued an order that there should be no repetition of this incident. The Japanese and English legations have been guarded by marines from their respective vessels, but no American soldiers have been stationed here and none will be. No official communication has been conveyed from me to the provisional government by any representative of the naval forces of the United States; nor did I under my instructions feel at liberty, as I otherwise gladly would have done, to consult with the admiral and high officers in command of our fleet, whose clear and intelligent judgment would have been of great advantage to me in the frequent and delicate questions that have arisen. In a word neither directly nor indirectly, have I conveyed or countenanced the idea that our government proposed to interfere in the foreign or domestic affairs of these islands. My visits to the United States men-of-war have for this reason been limited to two or three social occasions.

There has been, therefore, as little foundation for criticism in this direction as there was for the temporary secrecy observed, as we have seen, as a safeguard against sudden outbreak and mob violence. Under these circumstances and guided by your imperative instructions, I submit the decision of the president as one which was of the greatest gravity and importance. What the answer will be I do not know, but hope to be able to report in a very short time, as President Dole stated that the provisional government would take the matter under its immediate advisement." Enclosed in this dispatch is Mr. Dole's note asking if it was true that Mr. Willis was in communication with the queen with a view of re-establishing the monarchy and Mr. Willis' reply appointing an interview. The account of the celebrated interview is given at length substantially as already published.

Mr. Willis transmits Mr. Dole's reply and at the same time announces that he will take no further steps. Mr. Dole in his reply says: "While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably received by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject which has been received through a period of over nine months. While we accept the decision of the president of the United States declining to further consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving the country an honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands and the importance to both countries of profitable reciprocal commercial interests, which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to political union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the formidable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of Messrs. W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view to its ratification.

We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that, sooner or later, it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both countries. The additional portion of your communication referring to our domestic affairs, with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the President of the United States expects this government to promptly relinquish to her (meaning the ex-queen) her constitutional authority, with the question, 'Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?' might well be dismissed in a single word but for the circumstances that your communication contains, it appears to be, mis-statements and erroneous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged; moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised by it.

We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such a right could be conferred upon him by an act of this government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by continued by the authorities of your government. This I understand to be the American doctrine announced from time to time. We have done your government no wrong; no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us; our only issue with your people has been that because we revered its institutions of civil liberty we have desired to have them extended to our distracted country, and because we honor its flag, and deeming that its beneficent and authoritative presence would be for the best interests of all of our people, we have stood ready to add to our country a new star to its glory and to consummate a union which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offence we plead guilty to it. I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that we should surrender its authority to the ex-queen."

Washington, Jan. 13.—Final instructions were sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis by the Mariposa. After referring to the action of Liliuokalani, in refusing to grant general amnesty in the event of her restoration, Secretary Gresham says: "Your reports show that on further reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the president's decision. The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation, and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including your dispatch No. 3, heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions on this subject have been fully complied with."

Honolulu, Jan. 6.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a suit against the United States for an immense sum of money. Such is the startling news heard to-day shortly before the sailing of the steamer Australia. This information comes from a source which makes it absolutely trustworthy, and it is believed that before the next steamer sails from here for San Francisco the news will become more or less public property on the islands. The agents of the ex-queen now in the United States have informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of the annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly useless. Acting on this information, and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the provisional government, Queen Liliuokalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions and will seek pecuniary solace in a suit for heavy damages against the American government. Her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his messages to congress, by Secretary Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland, by Commissioner Blount in the report of his investigations, and upon the further fact that, recognizing the justice of her cause, and acknowledging that a wrong has been done her, the United States endeavored to induce the provisional government to surrender in her favor. The claim for damages will also be made upon the ground that she was deposed solely by an armed force of the United States, acting under the advice and direction of Minister Stevens. It is well-known among leading Royalists that a representative of the ex-queen left here long ago for San Francisco. He was instructed to open negotiations with the state department concerning the payment of a large sum to the ex-queen as a partial return for the loss of her sceptre. What action he has taken, if any, has not been learned here. His identity is closely concealed.

No Cure, No Pay.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!** Forty years experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that it will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you **deposit the money in your local bank** to be paid me *after you are cured* and not until then; this makes you *absolutely* safe. If unable to call, send for **free Question List** and **be cured at Home.**

Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure.

Call or address, naming this paper

Dr. . D. CLARKE, Mer ll Block, Detroit, Michigan

The Terrestrial Paradise Discovered.

In the Revue Des Deux Mondes, for December, M. Edouard Blance deals with La Question du Pamir, in his notes of a journey in Central Asia; and ingeniously and satirically suggests that, inasmuch as the site of the Garden of Eden will probably be found in the region of the Pamirs, it may be well understood how important it must be for the English, who are the "patented defenders of the Bible," to possess this ancient centre of the universe, rather than leave it in the hands of their schismatic enemies; although the air of the place cannot be breathed with comfort, and the whole ground is covered with snow for at least nine months of the year! M. Blanc's reasons for placing the Garden of Eden somewhere on this great plateau of Central Asia are as follows: Even in the present day, those domestic animals with which we are familiar, and which, in ancient times, probably accompanied man in his conquests, are found in these regions in their primitive and savage state. There are seen in abundance on the Pamir plateau a great variety of wild mountain sheep, goats, horses, and camels, from whose ancestors the domestic animals now used among civilized people are probably descended. It is in the basin of the Tarim that are found not only mines of gold, but, as we read in Genesis, "there is bdellium and the onyx-stone." These regions were entirely unknown to Europeans a few years ago, and everything agrees, "apart from the delights of the place, even its mines of gold," with the accounts in Scripture of the Garden of Eden.

Mr. John Hungerford.

Proprietor of the livery stable at the West End hotel, Elmira, N. Y., says Hood's Sarsaparilla goes way ahead of anything he ever took for troubles with the

Liver and Kidneys

with which he suffered for a long time, until he took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was completely cured. Other members of his family also take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and are highly gratified with the benefit from it.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1 00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-&f

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. A. C. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE

BARGAINS

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.

7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.

6 yds. White Flannel for $1.

14 yds. Flannelette for $1.

12 yds. Toweling for $1.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.

Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

Bed Comforts, 75c. each.

Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.

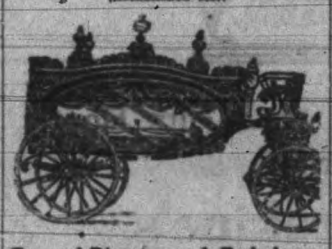
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Richard E. Taylor and William James Hanna, under the firm name of "Hanna & Taylor" has been dissolved, and the business will in future be carried on by William James Hanna, who alone will discharge the liabilities and collect the debts of the old firm.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 9th, 1894.

R. E. TAYLOR.
W. J. HANNA.

Witness: A. C. Luxton. j12

PUBLIC NOTICE

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards

(Medal and Diploma)

World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

W. J. STODDART.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $1.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria, Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $20 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 17mch. 42 Third street Victoria

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians, 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
133 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. e19-tf

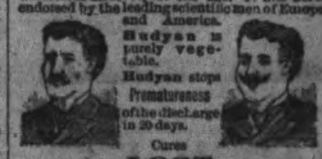
FOR SALE!

Lease and good-will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st., dec16-tm P.O. Box 126

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

BEFORE LOST AFTER
MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1539 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
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—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM—
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A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of **catarrh, soreness of the lungs,** accompanied by an **aggravating cough,** I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy-chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning **greatly refreshed** and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

DO YOU WANT

- To get a situation
- To hire help
- To let a room
- To let a house
- To buy anything
- To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

Cure of Hydrophobia.

Tizzoni and Cantani have published (Deutsch. Med. Zeit.) reports of experiments on the cure of hydrophobia after actual outbreak. They found that an alcoholic precipitate from the serum of highly immunized animals not only caused protection of the organism against rabies, but possessed this action in such a high degree that it also cured rabies, even after the first symptoms of the disease had made their appearance. It has also been announced in the Riforma Medica that in the Pasteur Institute of Bologna the first cure of hydrophobia in an early advanced stage was effected by a special mode of the Pasteur treatment. A man bitten by a rabid dog, who had subjected himself to Pasteur's preventive treatment, was seized with the phenomena of paralytic rabies. Paralysis having progressed from the lumbar region over the whole organism, bladder and rectum included, intravenous injections of the fixed virus were administered, whereupon the painful symptoms gradually diminished and finally perfect cure was accomplished.

Esetjay's Liver Lozenges invigorate the weak.

France to America.

The French government is about to make a handsome present to the state of New York in the shape of nearly all the educational exhibit which France had at the World's Fair. The exhibit consists of the work of pupils in the primary, secondary and normal schools. In addition to this there will be given to the state a French pedagogic library, containing the text books used in the schools, books of reference and others. M. Torquen, who had charge of the French exhibit at the fair, has informed the World's Fair authorities in this state of the intention of his government. The exhibit is now on its way to France, where some of the articles belonging to the teachers will be taken out and the remainder reshipped to Albany, where the exhibit will be placed on the fifth floor of the capitol.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALL SORTS

Two famous Parisian prisons will shortly cease to exist. They are the Roquette, near Pere Lachaise cemetery, and the Prison of Ste. Pelagie, with its sorrowful souvenirs of the Reign of Terror.

* * *

There may be nothing in luck, but the Memphis Commercial would like to know why it is that one man will catch all the fish, while another man, his companion, will catch all the malaria out of the same creek.

* * *

Wagley—Oh, I assure you, old chap, there's a good deal more in that Miss Pound than you have any idea of! Prigley—Indeed? And pray how have you ascertained that? Wagley—Just taken her down to supper, old man.

* * *

The longest iron railway bridge on the European continent was opened a short time ago across the river Vistula, between Forden, in Prussian Poland, and Culmsee, in Germany. It is 1,450 yards long, and cost 8,000,000 marks.

* * *

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked a sportsman of a farmer. "Splendid," said the agriculturist; "there's a dry-well man down in a clover meadow, a peddler at the house, a candidate out in the barn and two tramps in the stackyard. Climb right over the fence, young man, load both barrels and sail in."

* * *

The citizens of Dijon, France, have just voted a tax for putting a railing around a tree which stands within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 722 A.D. It is 122 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.—St. Louis Republic.

* * *

The finest linen is to be found down among the dead men of Egypt—the linen in which the mummies are rolled. Professor Macalister has been discoursing about this linen to the members of the Anthropological Institute. He has the authority of a linen manufacturer for saying that there is only one specimen of linen manufactured in the United Kingdom which can be recognized as of similar structure to the Egyptian productions. In point of perfection of manufacture that of 4,000 years ago has never been excelled.

* * *

In the course of a speech made in a recent case, counsel told this anecdote of a learned judge who used to sit, not more than a hundred miles from the Guildhall. The case he was trying was against a railway company for the loss of a bag. After a somewhat lengthy hearing the judge summed up to the jury thus: "Gentlemen, the plaintiff claims damages for the loss of his bag against the company. They are always losing bags; they lost mine when I was on circuit. Consider your verdict." They did, and found it very easy to arrive at a conclusion.

* * *

The Arctic skipper, Hans Johannesen, of Hammerfest, Norway, has heard from old Yatusks that, from the highest points of the northern shores of the New Siberian islands a lofty land has been discovered to the northwest, at a distance of about fifteen nautical miles. He thinks, therefore, that should Nansen not steer too close to the coast, this new land might be seen from the mast head. And should the state of the ice be at all favorable, Nansen will, in all probability, attempt to take up his winter quarters there, instead of in the New Siberian islands.—Nature, London.

* * *

In 1859 there was not a convert in Japan. In 1884 there were nearly 7,000. In 1879 there were no copies of the Bible, but in 1883 57,503 parts of the Bible and 20,308 Bibles or Testaments were distributed. There were two weekly papers with a circulation of 2,700 each in 1884. In 1886 there were about one hundred Evangelical churches in Japan, twenty of which were self-supporting, and ten others of which received no foreign aid. There were also schools and colleges and a number of seminaries. In 1892 there were about 200 churches in Japan.

* * *

Much interest has been excited in London by the circumstance that Mr. Fletcher, the editor of the Daily Chronicle, London, has been speaking on the subject of "Christian Ethics and Practical Politics." Mr. Fletcher is reported to have said, with emphasis: "You can govern in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ in the Sermon on the Mount—the charter of man's redemption which He sealed with His blood—and it is only in so far as you can honestly attempt to do so that you can hope to arrive at anything like a civilized order of things." Readers of the Daily Chronicle are beginning to understand the source and the aim of the new spirit which has latterly pervaded that radical journal.

* * *

Baron Dowes was once judge where the accused could understand only Irish, and an interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter and the latter replied. What does he say? demanded the judge. Nothing, my lord. How dare you say that, when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it? My lord, said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, it had nothing to do with the case. If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir. Now, what was it? Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, Who's that ould woman, with the red bal curtain round her, sitting up there? At which the court roared. And what did you say? asked the baron, looking a little uncomfortable. I said whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's going to hang yez!

* * *

A most interesting development of British paternalism in India is the government farthing packet of quinine. The average duration of life in India is 24 years, against 44 years in England. The main cause of the difference is the prevalence of malarial fevers in India. Quinine is the specific for malaria, and the government of India determined thirty years ago to make it cheap and abundant. To that end it established cinchona plantations, which passed through many vicissitudes, and have at length so far succeeded as to make it possible for the population of Bengal to buy quinine put up in five grain doses at one pice (a farthing) a dose. The quinine put up in five grain packets, stamped with the royal arms, is sold at all the post offices in Bengal, and the demand for it, increasing month by month, in the month of September reached 120,000 packets. This amount is in addition to the large quantity served out to crowds of fever patients at the village and district dispensaries, and represents, says a correspondent, only a small proportion of the relief which before long will be rendered available to the population of India as a whole.

* * *

The state of the brain in sleep is more active than is generally imagined. Modern scientific evidence points conclusively to a certain amount of mental movement during the whole period of sleep. The vast majority of our dreams never come to our knowledge. Only a few of the dormant processes remain in memory, or at least in the volitional power of recollection. Dr. Louis Robinson, in the North American Review, in speaking of "what dreams are made of," says that during sleep the brain seems to be occupied in recounting, classifying and storing as it were in pigeonholes the observations of the waking day. In scientific terms the process is the reaction of the nerve cells which have been played upon by the phenomena of the senses. This unconscious cerebration is undoubtedly of great utility and is probably essential to every being possessed of reasoning power. Every healthy mind probably should dream, though we should no doubt be as well off if none of the sleep work of the brain impressed itself on our active memories.

Germany's Interesting Monarch.

A less imposing picture of nineteenth, almost twentieth century, royalty than that presented by the recent cablegrams of the Emperor of Germany standing on the threshold of his mansion, with his wife and family looking from the windows, and slaughtering hundreds of almost tame partridges as they were driven before him by a detachment of soldiers, it would be hard to imagine. The gentle-souled Cowper embodied in song a noble sentiment when he declared—

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

One of the most unamiable of the Englishman's characteristics has been keenly satirized by the writer who makes his typical Englishman say to his friend, when in want of recreation, "Come, let's go out and kill something." The Englishman's fondness for killing is, however, to some extent redeemed by the fact that his shooting and hunting excursions are generally associated with active exertion in walking or riding long distances over rough ground, where the vigorous exercise gives strength and tone, and the zest of danger is often added to the excitement of a trial of skill. But in this case the diversion of the great German monarch was destitute of almost every feature which is supposed to bring such an affair within the category of sport. The nature must be singularly destitute of sensibility, and of all the finer qualities of human nature, which would keep up the meaningless slaughter and watch the agonized flutterings of the poor birds until hundreds were sacrificed to make the pitiful holiday. And the worst of it is that the feelings of refined ladies in his household, whom it is impossible to conceive of as witnessing the spectacle without repugnance and pain, should have been sacrificed upon the altar of his petty vanity. It would not be complimentary to the German people to suppose that their king was not distinctly lowered in their esteem and admiration by the partridge shooting exploit. Nor could the soldiers have been delighted with the ignoble part assigned to them.—Toronto Week.

Profit Sharing.

Among the objections made to profit-sharing, is one which consists in saying that this system will result in lessening the authority of the masters and owners of the business. This is a variation of the reproach that profit-sharing is an attack on property, and the first step towards socialism. This criticism would be well-founded, if our society, established for the sole purpose of studying profit-sharing, practically considered profit-sharing as a right. In that case we would not be content with advising the adoption of the system; we would demand it. Now, our society, and those who think with us, have always declared that profit-sharing is only an act inspired by interest, by a philanthropic sentiment, or by a superior conception of the idea of justice—an act which ought to remain free and spontaneous, and which no law should render obligatory. We affirm with no less positiveness that profit-sharing should not give to the sharers the right of taking part in, or interfering in any way with the management of the business in the profits of which they share.—Frederic Dubois, in the Bulletin de la Participation aux Benefices, Paris.

The Tebeles.

Much has been written of late in English newspapers as well as in those of the United States about the little war carried on in South Africa against a tribe, which is always called by those journals the Matabele. In the Revue Chretienne, Paris, for December, Mr. P. H. Kruger, who seems to understand the subject thoroughly, gives an account—not at all complimentary to the British—of the origin of the war, and of the tribe against whom it is waged. He tells us that in Great Britain and the United States the name of the tribe is invariably written erroneously. The speech of the tribe belongs to what is called the Bantu family of languages, which distinguish the singular and plural of substantives by prefixes. The singular of "the" in Tebele is ou. The plural of ou is ma. Therefore maTebele—which ought always to be thus written—means men of the tribe of Tebele. They should be spoken of in English as the Tebele or Tebeles. If you say the maTebele you double the article.

The Propagation of Islam.

The first, and I think the principal reason for the present spread of Mohammedanism, is the extreme simplicity of its doctrine and dogma. More than this, its moral system completely satisfies the strongest demands of the human passions; and in addition to this, it offers a paradise with the hopes of a future life, wherein all the passions will be satisfied and all pleasures reach their highest point. All this is well suited to please coarse and corrupt people. To be a Christian, one must obtain the victory over one's mind and heart, and lift one out of one's self by constant efforts; to be a Mussulman it is sufficient to follow the inclinations of our corrupt nature, and to wallow in the mire.—Prof. de Harlez, in the Dublin Review.

If you are sick take Esetjay's Liver Lozenges and get well.

The Church and People of Culture.

The "educated general public" looks upon the church with indifference. That is a common saying, and it is true with regard to the "literary" people of today. They are not inimical to the church, they are simply indifferent, or whenever they take any interest in church matters, it is only to laugh at, or give a "rap" to some minister. Their indifference is more dangerous than their scoffings. The latter creates life and attention, but the former brings only death.

The "upper ten thousand" care only for the church in so far as she can "keep the rabble down." They look upon her as a political machine and as a mainstay for conventional forms. The term "Church" has to them no religious signification. They have so long been educated out of religious notions.

These two groups, the "literary people" and the "upper ten thousand," constitute the so-called "educated general public." They are the ones who use the rather empty phrases: "educated people," "science," "the Nineteenth Century," etc., etc. It is singular how easily people are frightened by the mere use of phrases. If one desires to attack the church, he speaks simply of the incompatability of the church and "advanced thought," and the victory is three-fourths gained. There is a magic spell in the phrase, "advanced thought," strong enough to lay a spell on most minds. It carries everything before it when skillfully used.

But, is the church not to blame? Certainly. A "worldly mind" possesses her, and "selfishness" is a ruling trait, where humbleness and devotion should prevail. The church's intellectual status is below, that of Christianity, and the people at large are better informed than most ministers. The ministers can talk about religion and expound religio-philosophical systems, but that is not sufficient. They must have religion themselves. This is too often lacking throughout Europe, especially in Sweden. It is therefore no wonder that the progressive people of to-day, the "educated general public," is such a decided opponent to the church.

The church in Europe has not interested herself as she should have done with the sociological problems of the times. The little that is done, and the sporadic efforts here and there count for nothing, when the flood-gates of distress are open, and danger-signals are flying everywhere.

Though the church cannot and must not be guided by "the spirit of the times," she can and she must take an active part in modern life. Let her do so, and the indifference of the "educated general public" will cease.—Svensk Tidskrift, Upsala.

The Classics and English.

Last week nearly two-score presidents more than a hundred college professors, and as many more secondary schoolteachers met at Columbia College, New York, to hold the fifth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the Middle States and Maryland, and their attention was occupied, during a series of sessions lasting over two days, with two fundamental questions—the relative place to be assigned to the classics in the liberal education of these meetings, and the teaching of English in schools and colleges.

As to the first question, there was wide difference of opinion, although signs were not wanting that a much larger proportion of the leading men than formerly are ready to admit that the study of the Greek language is no longer a sine qua non of liberal culture. The fact that the bachelor degree may be obtained from Harvard, John Hopkins, and Williams, without the study of Greek is a stubborn fact that cannot be ignored. Professor Boyesen, of Columbia College, took the advanced ground that German, and possibly French as well (though he did not speak with authority as to the latter,) could be taught as to be a satisfactory substitute for Greek in a liberal education. Professor Schurman, of Cornell University, in a few eloquent sentences, made the same claim for the mother tongue and its literature. It is worthy of note that every speaker bore willing testimony as to the lasting and uplifting influence of the Greek civilization, although it was insisted that the prolonged study of the Greek language was not necessary to an appreciation of the Hellenic spirit and ideals.

A Dome of Pure Gold.

The Rev. Hugh Johnson, D.D., who is at present in Washington, D.C., in writing to Zion's Herald, thus describes the new congressional library:

The spacious fabric of the national government, with its lofty dome standing out against the blue sky white and dazzling as the summit of Mount Blanc, will have a powerful architectural rival in the new congressional library. The building itself is the largest structure of its kind in the world, and above it rises a gorgeous, glittering golden dome. More gold is being used on this monster globe than on any gilded dome on this planet. It represents a surface of 10,000 feet that is being covered with the precious yellow leaves of gold twenty-three carats fine. The interior of the rotunda, or main reading room, is to be of marble finish. Three millions of dollars have been expended since 1888, and the structure is still far from completion. When it is done, and that peerless librarian, Mr. Spofford, and his staff become settled in their new quarters, while inferior in the volume of books and MSS. to the British Museum or the Bodleian library at Oxford, yet in completeness of appointments and arrangements of details there will be nothing like it among the book treasures of Christendom.

Headache is generally the result of a constipated or deranged condition of the digestive organs. To cure the headache it is necessary to get at the root of the evil, and for this a toning laxative is much better than a violent purgative. A doctor says, "I know of no better medicine for this purpose than Esetjay's Liver Lozenges.

How the Heathen is Edified.

The most entertaining book that has been published in this country for many a day is unquestionably the late Mr. Hugh Romilly's "Letters from the Western Pacific and Mashonaland, 1878-1891." In relation to the Rotumah natives, "a capital set of fellows," and their relations with the European missionaries, Mr. Romilly wrote in 1879:

"They are just recovering from a religious war, in which the Wesleyans kicked out the Roman Catholics. The missionaries so thoroughly entered into the spirit of the thing that the Wesleyans circulated a picture representing all Roman Catholics being tormented in Hell fire, while a crowd of Wesleyans, with an accurate portrait of the head missionary in the middle, dressed in his usual costume, with merely the addition of a halo, are seated in heaven, apparently much enjoying the scene below. These are the sort of devices which some of the missionaries use in this part of the world. As for all the collections at home made for them, if it was known what the missionary is always the richest man in the place; having the best house, it might do much good. The head missionary here has far more power than the king, and has just built himself a costly house. Having made a rule that everyone should wear a coat and trousers under a heavy penalty, he proceeded to import these articles, retailing them at a large profit to the natives. There was a fine for making native cloth, and a fine for anyone seen smoking. Of course nine natives out of ten have not got wherewith to pay, and in default of payment they have to work for the king for six months."—London Daily Telegraph.

IMPERIAL

Cream Tartar

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here's no hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, [illegible] Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Have You Tried

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

It is the Best Infant Food,

being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,

COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT MENIER**

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to **Menier,** Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

1894.

Harper's Bazaar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

NELSON, B. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted on behalf of schooners Venture, Penelope, W. P. Hayward, or otherwise, without his written order.

D. URQUHART.

January 6th, 1894. 36-1w

No. 217.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites [illegible] with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

1894.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, Harper's Weekly combines the newest features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

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Per Year:

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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or sent express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Can. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 101 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja26 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe a. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight re cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc19

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET, L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 127 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Dunn Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

DR. LEITCH. Office, Williams' Block. 28 Broad Street; residence 129 Quadra Street; telephone, 181.

LADIES' NURSE—Confinement cases only. Diploma, Obstetrical Society, London. Doctors' recommendations. Address—"A", care of Seymour, chemist, Hastings street, Vancouver. jan-13-2t.

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

If Others Failed To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing. C. TH. LUNDQUIST Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St., Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

AMUSEMENTS.

A. O. F. DANCE will be held on Tuesday, January the 16th IN ASSEMBLY HALL. Tickets may be obtained from the following: H. Walter, Speed Bros., Watson & Hall, A. B. Erskine and members of committee. Music by Richardson's orchestra. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50. j6-td

THEATRE ROYAL (PHILHARMONIC HALL.) AS FAMILY THEATRE. SCOTT McALLISTER....Business Manager. WILL CHAPMAN ....Stage Manager. Every Evening at 8. Saturday, Matinee at 2. MONDAY, TUESDAY, Jan. 8-9 The Melo-Drama Shadows of a Great City Wednesday, Jan. 10, "JACK O' DIAMONDS," Prices, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's book-store. d22-1m

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By young Englishman, situation as coachman; good experience with horses. Address O., Times office. j11-3t

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO LET adjoining Government Buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire. 63 Superior street, James Bay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 49 Quadra street. j3-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf (Colonist copy.)

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A buggy or phaeton with two seats in good order. Apply, stating price, etc., to E., Times office. j12-6t

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

Romance of a London Hospital.

A very extraordinary story has come to light in London. The wife of a wealthy German gentleman died in the University College hospital, and the husband, in paying his last visit to her body in the hospital mortuary, placed on the fingers of the corpse nine costly rings. The body was soldered down in a leaden shell, which was placed in an oak coffin; but certain circumstances having come to the knowledge of the undertaker, his suspicions were aroused, and on proceeding to the hospital mortuary he found that the oaken coffin had been unscrewed and the leaden coffin cut into. Strange to say he allowed the corpse to be buried at Brompton Cemetery, but meeting the husband there he told him what had happened, whereupon the husband obtained an order for exhumation from the Home Secretary, and found that four of the nine rings had been stolen from the dead woman's hand. An extraordinary hospital scandal is threatened.

New Uses of Oil on Water.

The casting of oil upon the waves has found a new application on an obscure little river, the Gaudarrante, which empties into the bay of Algeciras, near Gibraltar. At the mouth of this river a brisk sport is carried on in the spearing of soles which lie basking upon the yellow sand of the shallows. In order to obviate the distracting effect of the ripples, which take off the transparency of the water, each fisherman carries a small flask of oil, from which he pours a few drops at a time. The effect is to restore perfect transparency at once, as any one may test for himself on a rippling stream. It has been suggested that the same means might be adopted to facilitate the photography of river beds.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.......................25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.......................$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

PROTECTION AND FARMING.

Hon. David Mills deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the most instructive and philosophical speakers among Canada's public men. His speeches have perhaps too much the character of essays to make them popular with general audiences, but whatever their manner they are invariably logical, clear and convincing in matter. As an instance, the following passage is quoted from a recent address to his Bothwell constituents, dealing with the effect of protection on the agricultural industry, the present state of New England being particularly referred to by way of illustration: "In other sections of the republic the effect of protection has not been less mischievous upon the conditions of rural life. Men engage in those pursuits usually from which they can obtain the largest remuneration. The ambitious, who are possessed of physical or mental energies, are attracted under the protective system to the cities in quest of fortunes which they hope in a short time to possess. They see upon the farm there must be severe toil, close attention to business, and a constant exercise of care and prudence. They do not realize how much less mental anxiety, how much less worry of mind there is in agricultural pursuits than in those in which men, for the most part, engage in towns and cities. They think that there may be easier and more pleasant roads to travel in their search for wealth than in the cultivation of the soil. They abandon the possessions of their fathers, and, in a great many cases, lose all that has been left them, in search for less laborious employment or for greater wealth. But melancholy as the picture is of farms lost and families impoverished, this is by no means its worst effect. The system attracts the most energetic and sometimes those best qualified to set examples of superior farming to their neighbors away from the rural districts, and where there is not a large influx of foreigners the lands fall to the least industrious and the least enterprising portion of the population. It is not surprising then that you find in so many portions of the Northern States farm buildings going to decay, fences out of repair, fields covered with weeds, and the land sometimes burdened with debt. So that apart altogether from the injustice of the system of levying a bounty on the farmer for the benefit of the manufacturer, it has a powerful tendency to diminish the intellectual and industrial power of the agricultural population, which is in the highest degree detrimental to the paramount industry of the country, and if there be one thing more than another that the farmers of this country should resist to the uttermost it is the perpetuation of the protective system. I believe that the style of farming in Ontario is better than the style of farming in the state of New York. My observation leads me to that conclusion. One would expect it, other things being equal, not to be as good. The farmers of New York, having so many more of an urban population to supply, might well be expected to engage more largely in high class farming but facts are otherwise. I take it that protection has acted like a conscription, and drawn away from the rural districts the most active and ambitious of the population. You may depend upon it that if it is continued it will produce the same injurious effects here, and the highest interests of the farmer demand that production shall be cheapened, and that his necessaries for consumption shall not be artificially increased in price, and that he shall, in the struggle of life, have an equal chance with his neighbors engaged in other pursuits. I am far from saying that the difficulties of the farmers are solely due to the oppressive burdens which the protective system has laid upon him. They are bad enough, but the unrest, the discontent with rural life and rural occupations, which the hope of gain engenders, are far more serious evils, because, when once established, they will be found much more difficult to overcome. Turn the attention of the young men and young women away from the farm, make them discontented with one of the occupations the most enjoyable on earth, deprive home of its attractions and persuade them that there may be more culture, more refinement, more leisure for enjoyment, with some other occupation, and a mischief has been done that is never likely to be repaired. And the country no less than the parties suffers. . . . . . Every year the farmer must learn to farm with his head as well as with his hands, no occupation is more thoroughly scientific; no occupation invites or repays better careful observation; and in a freer market, under a fairer system of taxation, the farmer of Canada may become one of the most prosperous of his class to be found anywhere in the civilized world."

REDISTRIBUTION.

The Vancouver organ of the government modestly predicts that the "bill of fare" to be presented to the Legislative Assembly on Thursday will be a palatable one, both to the Assembly and to the province at large. As to the Assembly the World is no doubt right, for the majority there would accept with every outward indication of pleasure the most nauseous dose the government could compound. The organ descends to particulars only to the matter of redistribution, which it is quite right in describing as the most important question to be dealt with this session. From its close intimacy with the head of the ministry the World may be supposed to have a basis for its speculations on this point, and therefore its foreshadowings are probably correct, so far as they go. We are told that the number of representatives is likely to be increased by two at least, though there is no decent excuse for any enlargement of the number. The public is for the present left to suppose that an increase best fits in with governmental schemes, wherefore an increase we must have and the people can pay the cost. Then the rural "blanket constituencies" are to be cut up into ridings, with one member each, "but whether the cities will be dealt with similarly is a problem which time only will solve." From which it would appear that the government has not yet decided whether a division of the city electoral districts would be advantageous to itself. Finally, the representation of some of the present small districts is to be reduced, the seats thus abolished being distributed among the city of Vancouver and those districts which are now under-represented. It will be remembered that this was the rock upon which the government struck last session. After it had gravely announced that "the time had come" for a change in the method of representation, and after it had prepared its scheme of redistribution, the stormy opposition of the members for the small districts, who objected to being wiped out, caused a postponement. The want of detailed information was offered as an excuse. We must suppose that in the interval the government has found some means of placating the gentlemen from the "pocket boroughs," whose feelings were thus consulted last session.

The Dominion excise revenue for the fiscal year of 1893 was $8,520,230, compared with $8,076,526 for the previous year. The quantity of spirits held in stock in Canada on July 1, 1893, was the largest by nearly half a million gallons that has been held by Canadian distillers, being 13,502,814 proof gallons as against an average of 11,574,806 gallons during the four preceding years. The quantity entered for consumption was 2,731,896 gallons as against 2,545,935 gallons for the preceding year. The revenue derived from excise duties and distillery license fees was $4,142,057 which is $162,653 above the average of the four preceding years. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 3,856,955 proof gallons, as compared with 3,408,232 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The consumption per head of the population of spirits was .07 of a gallon, about 5 per cent. more than last year. There was a slight decrease in beer and light wines and a small increase in the consumption of tobacco.

Lord Aberdeen, in his speech at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet, took occasion to express, though indirectly, his disapprobation of the P. P. A. Speaking of the successes gained by Ontario at the Chicago Fair, he said:

I will venture to say that we cannot but recognize the leading place which Ontario has taken not only on this occasion, but more and more for many past years, as, for instance, in education and so forth. I do venture to express the hope that Ontario will take the lead also in other respects, and lead in discouraging anything that savors of bigotry or intolerance. The lead in promoting the broad, tolerant, sympathetic spirit, which is the true and necessary result and sequence of true civilization, enlightenment, and especially of true Christianity. (Loud applause.) I will venture once more to read from a speech of that distinguished man who has already furnished me with a text for some of my remarks. On a very important occasion—the last time he spoke in Canada—the Marquis of Dufferin used these earnest words: "Divided as you are into various powerful religious communities, none of whom is entitled to claim either pre-eminence or ascendency over the other, but each of which reckons amongst its adherents enormous masses of population, what hope can you have except in mutual forbearance and generous liberality of sentiment?" It is in the application of that principle of religious toleration to public affairs, as well as to private life, that we alone can look forward to that condition of happiness, equality and peace to which we all aspire. I shall earnestly hope that nothing ever in Ontario will be prominent which would imply a contrary spirit to that tolerance and that broad, comprehensive, sympathetic spirit which is the best kind of patriotism.

CIVIC SUPPLIES.

To the Editor: Having been one of the audience at the mass meeting of the audience at the mass meeting of the citizens at the city hall last Wednesday night, when our worthy ex-Mayor Beaven and his staff of aldermen of 1893 gave account of their stewardship, and where some of them pleaded to again have the pleasure of further representing the paymasters to the city exchequer, and to further assist in making ducks and drakes of the collectable taxes for 1894, I must say that for one I was not surprised at some of them making bad breaks and giving themselves away in their eagerness to have another try or innings. Notably, after a question had been put to one of our aldermen, who, as he is now counted out, we will leave nameless. The question was: How is it that the city bought 30,000 bricks from Mr. Coughlan at $9 per 1,000 for the Burnside road culvert, when bricks have been sold for $7.25 per 1,000 and delivered over James Bay, Burnside road culvert being quite contigious to the brickyards. Now what did come out, Mr. Editor, was that though there are supposed to be three members to the street committee, the member representing the North ward was not consulted about the matter; his signature was not asked with reference to the street committee's report, in fact he never had the chance to see the report. Now, sir, this was wrong and ought not to be countenanced in future by either mayor or aldermen. Why cannot tenders be called for the supplying of bricks, lime, sand, Portland cement, gravel, etc., for the city's requirements for six months' terms? It is surely just as fair as it is to ask for tenders for supplying policemen's uniforms and footgear, provender for our corporation and firehall horses, also square meals for casual short term boarders at the City Hall Hotel de Cells. In all fairness to our contractors, brickmakers, wharf street merchants, and all other caterers to the public requirements, and last, our taxpayers who find the money, this system if made general would find favor with all straight goods men.

MARKET STREET.

Parliamentary Gossip.

The London Star had this interesting batch of parliamentary gossip in a recent issue: There was a somewhat noticeable change in Mr. Gladstone's costume. The premier wore the black double-breasted frock coat in which he usually appears in any of his great efforts before dinner-time. He had, however, not an open vest with a great expanse of linen, but a vest with buttons extending almost up to his collar. Three or four buttons were left unbuttoned as a species of compromise with his usual habit of having his chest protected by a shirt alone. A bunch of violets in his button-hole replaced the red or white rose, embedded in maiden-hair, which is his wonted floral decoration. It is well-known that when Mr. Gladstone intends to make an important speech he arrives at the house armed with a number of pomade bottles, containing a compound of egg, sherry and other medicaments calculated to strengthen the vocal organs.

Few people are aware, however, that Mr. Balfour finds port plentifully diluted with water the best aid to oratory. Just after the leader of the opposition rose to address the house Mr. Forwood hurried in with a tumbler of the roseate liquid, the sipping of which, in the pauses of rhetoric, seemed to make things easier for the speaker.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth was content with cold water. Mr. Chamberlain seldom resorts to any device of the kind. Somehow his voice retains its vigor under the most adverse conditions. Even when holding forth at a big public meeting he can go on for an hour or two without liquid refreshment.

Lord Rosebery, sitting in the peers' gallery, listened to Mr. Gladstone's speech on the navy with that peculiarly pensive air of his that so successfully conceals the deep wells of wit and humor within.

A stranger gazing on his lordship's features for the first time would never imagine that that was the statesman who, in every speech, was brimful of agreeable anecdotes and vastly amusing illustrations. Lord Rosebery's normal countenance is a direct contradiction to the principles on which the so-called science of physiognomy is based.

A Princely Soldier of France.

More happy than the Duc d'Orleans, Prince Charles Philippe de Bourbon, the Naundorff claimant to the throne of France, will now be able to serve as a soldier of the country he aspires to govern. He is reverenced as Dauphin by the Naundorff Legitimists. This so-called prince was born in Holland, and was inured to military discipline in the Dutch army, of which he is a lieutenant. Charles Philippe asked some months ago to be allowed to serve in the Foreign Legion, which is permanently stationed in Algeria. The privilege of doing so has been granted. He will find service there no bed of roses. Whenever a German, Spanish, Italian or Belgian deserter in uniform enters France he is arrested and given the option of being sent back or entering the Foreign Legion. The discipline in that corps is exceptionally severe, and there is no chance of rising, although the Legionaries have to fill the posts of danger in troublesome times.

A Dog's Cemetery.

One of the curious features of Hyde Park, London, is a cemetery for dogs, which occupies a secluded spot within a stone's throw of Victoria Gate and the Bayswater road. The general public has no access to the canine necropolis. Its precincts are guarded by the gatekeeper at Victoria Gate, by whose permission only one may penetrate into the hallowed enclosure. There are in all thirty-nine graves in the carefully kept little cemetery, enclosing the remains of pet dogs which in their lifetime belonged chiefly to ladies who reside in the neighborhood. Usually the deceased pet is sewn up in a canvas bag before being consigned to his last resting-place. Most of the graves have little white marble tombstones with appropriate inscriptions, such as "Poor Little Prince," to "Dear Little Smut," "Here Lies Tip," "In Tender Memory of Sweet Little Tiny," "Dear Little Tommy," "Sweet Little Skye." Any one who has ever formed an attachment for a dog and learned to value the friendship of one of these faithful dumb companions will readily sympathize with and pardon the sentiment that has given rise to the dogs' cemetery. It is not over done. It merely presents a collection of simple tributes to the memory of little beings that were tenderly cherished as a source of innocent pleasure to their owners. A philosopher once remarked that the more he saw of men the better he liked dogs. It is certain that many of these humble creatures have a greater faculty for entwining themselves in human affections than some of their contemporaries of a higher order, and it does not seem unfit to perpetuate the memory of such intelligent and faithful pets by providing them with decent burial.

A Curse 4700 Years Old.

The statues of Gudea (a king of Chaldea, whose palace has recently been unearthed), besides their artistic value, had a curious religious position. They were placed in the temple as an everlasting representation of the king, always to be before the god and remembered by him. Certain offerings were instituted, of "food, beer, oil and meal," and under a severe penalty these were not to be revoked. In another place we read Gudea unto the statue has given a command, "to the statue of my king speak thou." The statue was really an embodiment of the king, even in the temple; it was like the Egyptian Ka statue inhabited by the spirit of the king and fed by the Ka offerings made to it. The statue was a most sacred object, to be protected by all the laws of ancestor worship, for thus the king speaks regarding it: "Whoever shall transgress my judgments, revoke my gifts, or in the recitation of my prayers shall suppress my name and insert his own," then shall he be cursed with a bitter curse.

"Like an ox shall he be slain in the midst of his prosperity.

"Like a wild bull shall he be felled in the fulness of his strength.

"As for his throne, may those whom he has bound captive overthrow it in the dust.

"His name in the temple of his god may they erase from the tablets!

"May his god upon the ruin of the country not look!

"May he ravage it with the rains from heaven!

"May he ravage it with the waters of the earth!

"May he become a man without a name!

"May his princely race be reduced to slavery!

"May this man, as every man who acted evilly to his chief under the vault of heaven, in no city find a resting-place!"

Such was the great excommunication pronounced against any who injured the royal statue. It is interesting to find this curse already formulated as early as B. C. 2,800, for it is the same as the curse which appears on all the kudurri of boundary stones until quite late. For in Chaldea cursed indeed was he who removed his neighbor's landmark.—W. St. Chad Boscawen, in Harper's Magazine for January.

THE BALLAD OF LITTLE LIZA.

Don't you hear me calling, calling at the falling of the May?
I'm the ghost of little Liza, as was smothered in the hay!

For it fell upon a Sunday, just about this time o' day,
I went out with lots of others for to romp among the hay.

We was happy, oh! so happy; we did run and screech and shout,
And we clapperclapped each other as we flinged the hay about.

There was me and Cousin Minnie as was running after Jim,
When he fell across a furrow, and I fell on top o' him.

And they heaped a haycock on us, Jim, he was rombustical;
Out he wriggled; but I couldn't, 'cause you see, I was so small.

And they didn't think of Liza as they laughed an tore away;
Didn't think of little Liza, as was buried in the hay.

It was just as if a mountain had a-fell plop on my head,
First I tried to kick and struggle, then I tried to scream instead.

I could hear them tease each other, I could hear them call and shout,
Close, quite close, but no one came to pull poor little Liza out!

Then at last I grew quite quiet, and a stunnin', buzzy sound
Filled my ears; it seemed as if the field was going round and round.

All that night and early Monday underneath the pook I lay,
Until father came nex' morning for to staddle up the hay.

Father 'd been a-bed all Sunday, tired with mowing of the grass,
And I hadn't got no mother for to wonder where I was.

Then the man who was a-tossing of the cocks into the cart
Stuck his pitchfork in my pinny; then he stops and gives a start.

But he didn't go to hurt me, and you mustn't think he did;
Even father never wondered where his little girl was hid.

So they drove me to the village with my Sunday pinny torn,
Stretched upon the big hay waggon dead against the rising morn.

And the clergyman nex' Sunday told as where all hurts are healed,
And he buried me for nothink, 'cause he said, it was his field.

Don't you hear me calling, calling at the falling of the May?
I'm the ghost of little Liza, as was smothered in the hay.

—G. Mackie in Longman's Magazine.

Author of the Letters of Junius.

Before accepting as quite final the new proof which is promised that the famous Letters of Junius were written by Sir Philip Francis, it will be well, according to the London Press, to wait and see what the new testimony is on that great literary problem. It is pretty well settled in the minds of most people who have any interest at all in the matter that the letters owe their origin to Francis. Yet it must be confessed to be strange that a grandson of Sir Philip should have been in possession of the secret in Australia, and either should not have known or been indifferent as to the treasure in his keeping. This grandson, who is still living, must be in somewhat advanced years, and being an Australian judge he must be presumed to be a man of intelligence; and if he has the family papers which are now said to place the authorship beyond all doubt, and which were exposed for sale lately, his nature must be dead on the literary side. A selection from these papers, it is said, will shortly be published, and such evidence as they give will be eagerly scanned by the literary world.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Hair Vigor, is due to its healthy action on the hair and scalp. This incomparable preparation restores the original color to gray and faded hair, and imparts the gloss and freshness so much desired by all classes of people.

ELECTION ECHOES

That cold you contracted when out voting on election day will be cured if you use **London Hospital Cough Cure.**

Cochrane & Munn,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—Vancouver Island Building Society meeting Friday. Annual reports and election of officers.

—The uniforms for the artillery band are nearly ready. There will be 44 pieces in the band.

—Inspectors Delaney and Plum seized 13 pounds of opium at Seattle on Friday. No arrests were made.

—Account books, copying books and presses, offices supplies at the regular reduced prices at Johnston's book store.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Summonses have been issued against five Chinese for overcrowding. The cases will be heard in the police court Wednesday.

—Sixteen names were added to the membership of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, at last Sabbath's quarterly communion.

—Rev. Father Althoff officiated at high mass at St. Andrew's Cathedral and Rev. Father Nicolaye preached the sermon yesterday morning.

—The trains over the E. & N. railway all moved on time yesterday. The line has been fully repaired at the point where the washout occurred.

—Saturday's and Sunday's trains over the C. P. R. westward were cancelled. It was expected that the train would be through to-day with all delayed mail.

—The lecture by Rev. E. Robson on "Lessons from the Life of Senator MacDonald" for Wednesday night has been postponed. The date will be announced later.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—General business was discussed at the meeting of the officers of the B. C. B. G. A. held on Saturday afternoon. The question of appointing more officers, the furnishing of the drill shed and other matters were talked over. The annual meeting will be held shortly.

—The adjourned meeting of the Victoria Retail Merchants' Commercial Agency will be held this evening in the Sir William Wallace Hall, at 8. Several matters of interest to the trading community will be under consideration. It is hoped as many members as possible will attend.

—Ald. W. J. Dwyer, district deputy grand master, accompanied by District Secretary W. F. Fullerton and a number of delegates, left by this morning's train to attend a special meeting of district lodge No. 7, C. O. O. F., to be held at Nanaimo. The officers and delegates will be entertained at a banquet at the Wilson hotel on Tuesday evening.

—Ah Loo and Chung Lee are in the provincial jail. They are charged with having the hide of a cow in their possession, knowing it to have been stolen. A few days ago Wm. Johnson, a farmer on the Saanich road, missed his cow, and subsequently found the carcass of the animal on the ranch of Ah Loo and Chung Lee. They were arrested by Constable Houston when coming into town with the hide. The Chinese say the hide is that of a cow belonging to them. The case was continued till Wednesday afternoon.

—The new officers of Princess Alexandria lodge, Sons of England, are: W. P. president, Sis. M. Plows; W. president, Sis. Winter; W. V. president, Sis. A. Tredale; W. chaplain, Sis. Gladding; W. secretary, Sis. F. Gladding; W. treasurer, Sis. Robertson; surgeon, Dr. Crompton; 1st guide, Sis. A. Wolff; 2nd guide, Sis. Pearce; 3rd guide, Sis. Terry; 4th guide, Sis. Nute; 5th guide, Sis. Kew; 6th guide, Sis. Brakes; I. guard, Sis. Freingbough; O. guard, Sis. Tripp; trustees, Bros. Plows, Winter and Robertson; auditors, Sis. Dow, Plows, and Bro. Shepheard.

—A special from Washington says: L. W. Meyers, consul at Victoria, reports on the sealing fleet for the coming season. He says: "I am assured that all expect to go direct to the Russian side, the restriction of that government terminating by its own terms on Jan. 1st, 1894. The sealers understand that from that date there will be no obstructions to sealing there, and they dread complications on this side of the Pacific. There is not the bustle and excitement about the outfitting this time that characterised the preparation last year, but all the vessels are going to sea, as far as I can learn."

—We have the finest stock of wall papers in the province. Weiler Bros.

Chenille table covers (in all sizes) have been received by Weiler Bros., and are selling away down.

—Have you tried the Perfection granite iron ware? If not, Weiler Bros. will show you what it is.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Try it. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates st.

—The contract for four two story houses to be built on Princes avenue for Mr. Andreas Keating has been awarded to D. J. McCrimmon by his architect, J. Gerhard Marks.

—The case of Stevens vs. Smith, a suit for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of land, was heard in the supreme court to-day, judgment being given for the plaintiff. The judgment was that the department pay costs and execute the deed, the plaintiff to pay $20.59.

—It is rumored that the C. P. R. will seek the contract of the Victoria & Sidney railway in connection with the scheme to handle its Victoria business with its own steamers. The line is really a key to a connection with the mainland that will shorten the trip by at least an hour.

—Don't say you don't like blended tea because you dislike some conglomeration sold you as blended tea. Our teas are carefully selected and blended according to correct principles accepted and generally observed by the best tea experts in England. We recommend our English blends as superior to English breakfast in flavor, strength and purity. Victoria Tea House, Government street, opposite postoffice.

—In the police court John Muldoon was fined $15 for using obscene language; in default one month. George Voltz was charged with cutting a man named Campbell. Voltz' story is that Campbell came to his place on Humboldt street and was about to strike Voltz with a stick when Voltz raised his right hand, in which there was a hatchet with which he had been chopping wood, and cut Campbell on the hand. Campbell tells a different story. Case continued till Tuesday.

—Capt. Langley, of the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Transfer, which carries passengers from the mouth of the Fraser to New Westminster, is in the city, his steamer having been laid up for the winter. The Transfer was placed on the route to make the trip a less tedious one. She has been making good time as she is, but the company wish to still further cut down the time, and they have therefore decided to put a new boiler in the Transfer. When this is done she will be the fastest boat in British Columbia waters.

—Charles Riggs, advance manager of the Calhoun opera company, was in the city on Saturday making the preliminary arrangements for the appearance of his company here. He could not make an engagement at Nanaimo. Riggs is one of the best known and the most popular advance men on the road. At one time he managed one of the best paying circuits in California, but recently has been travelling in the east. This is his second season with the Calhoun company. He and the proprietor of the company have been endeavoring to secure Emma Juch, who is now in Europe. There are prospects, he says, of their being successful in this. If so they will organize one of the best opera companies on the continent and will not forget their many Pacific coast friends who have treated their present company so well. W. H. Tullwood, the advance agent of the company, is now in the city.

—At three o'clock Sunday morning Night Watchman Hoosen turned in an alarm of fire. Dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the store, 52 Fort street occupied by A. Whitelaw, purveyor. The smoke was so thick and suffocating that the firemen, who arrived quickly, could not gain an entrance. A hole was made in the roof to let the smoke escape and the chemical set to work. The fire was discovered in the rear of the front store under the counter. There were found several bundles of sticks, some rags and an old curtain. No fire had been in the store since nine o'clock on Saturday, and Chief Engineer Deasy has asked for an inquiry. There was an insurance of $800 on the stock and fixtures, and it is said there was not that value in goods in the place. In October of 1892 there was a $650 fire at the same place. A. Whitelaw, the proprietor of the place, is out of the city. He went as cook on a sealing schooner, and his wife is in charge of the store.

Marine.

The bark Archer is 164 days out from London. Consignees are getting a little anxious.

The bark Harold cleared from Westminster to-day with a cargo of salmon for the United Kingdom.

The City of Kingston brought in 500 sheep yesterday morning for John Parker.

The Warimoo sails for Hawaii, Fiji and Australia to-morrow.

The steamship Tacoma sails for the Orient on Wednesday.

The schooner Geneva was towed out off the Pcifro this morning, and with a spanking breeze was soon on her way down the straits. She goes to Japan, and has a full white crew.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz.
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

SLOCAN'S SILVER STORES.

A Noted Pioneer Tells of a Wonderful Region.

GREATEST SILVER DEPOSIT ON EARTH

Wild, Rugged, Barren and Mountainous But Rich—Kaslo's Gaiety and Enterprise—Nakusp Has Sure Foundations —Great Ore Output.

R. T. Lowery, a pioneer of the Slocan country, and also one of the best known newspaper men in the province, editor and proprietor of the Nakusp Ledge, late of the Kaslo Claim, is visiting Victoria. Mr. Lowery was seen by a Times man and, "wi sma' persuasion," gave an account of his favorite stamping ground with evident pleasure.

"The mines in the Slocan," said Mr. Lowery, "are busy at present, and they are doing a $15,000 a day business. Yes, it is a big sum, but it is rather under than over estimated. Our mines are 25 miles from Nakusp, and almost the same distance from Kaslo. There are 16 claims working, and they are turning out the lead and silver at a fine pace. No, sir, mining is not all we have to back up Nakusp. Within easy reach of town are some fine farming lands, and lots of settlers are now flocking in. There is a good piece of fairly level ground adjacent to Nakusp, and we'll have some pretty farms there shortly."

"How about the railway there has been so much talk about?

"That's all right. They have ten miles of track laid already, and they will start again in March. They intend to get into Three Forks by May, if possible. The Forks is 38 miles from Nakusp. It will be a big thing for that settlement. They have 40 log houses there and things are fairly flourishing. It is prettily situated in a big canyon, and is a coming place. The Forkites are storing any amount of ore and waiting for the road to come along. A lot of the ore is drawn to Kaslo, there are 40 teams so employed, and they are all kept hustling. The smelters, as you know, are all on Uncle Sam's property. The Pilot Bay smelter is not in use. Prospects? Oh, everybody is hopeful. They all feel confident better times are at hand, and they have great faith in the country. The receipts for the immense quantities of ore despatched some months ago will soon be coming in, and everything will be merry again in the Slocan."

What kind of a town is Kaslo?"

Mr. Lowery smiled and looked as if this was one of the questions he had been waiting for. "Kaslo," he said slowly and with an emphasis he seemed to enjoy, "is large, and Kaslo is decidedly lively. In fact it is a gay burg and has citizens who are full of the right kind of enterprise. It has one stain on its character, though; it possesses something unique in Canada—a Theatre Comique. It is a very tough spot that. There are ten airy fairy females who help the boys to spend the cash they make at the mines. When the miners come to town and feel as if they would like to go in for a wild mad whirl of metropolitan life the Theatre Comique offers them the opportunity. That dive takes the bulk of Kaslo's floating cash. Drinks are 25 cents a piece, and the women are there to make the boys drink as much as possible. The good people of the town are down on the place, and there are prospects that it may have a struggle to keep its footing in Kaslo."

"What is the general appearance of the Slocan country?"

"Scenery, do you mean? Wildest you ever saw. Great rugged mountains of porphry and slate, desolate enough looking to give a sociable man the chills. But there is some great rock in there. Some of it runs high in silver; so high in fact that there can be no two questions about the country's future. I do not hesitate to make this statement," said Mr. Lowery, making a circling sweep with his finger on the map of British Columbia, the circle taking in all Southern Kootenay, "that this region is the richest silver district in the world."

"Great thing for Canada?" innocently interjected the interviewer.

"Canada!" vehemently replied Mr. Lowery, "Canada, nothing, the whole country up there is pretty nearly owned by Americans. They are swift people, those Americans, and they have swept in there and are holding down the fattest things in mines our friend the sun sees on his daily trips."

"No Canadians there at all?"

"Oh, yes; there is a little Montreal and Ottawa capital interested, but by far the largest part of the country—that is the claims—is in the hands of the Americans."

"How do you get about the country if it is so very rough?"

"Well, I guess we have as fine a stage road between Kaslo and New Denver as anybody wants to ride over. It is an excellent service, too. And the country has changed wonderfully in the last two years. On every side you can see improvements and developments. There is any amount of mining machinery going in now, and the world will hear from us ere long."

"The stuff is there, eh?"

"Why, sir," exclaimed Mr. Lowery, adjusting his spectacles, and fixing his eyes steadfastly upon the coast scribe, "just listen to this. If every hope the country's got peters out; if everything else forsakes us, there's enough silver in sight in the Slocan to uphold an empire. Why, on the Slocan Star alone there's a cool million right in sight. It is high grade concentrated ore, too. We only need railways and machinery. The country's there, the richest on earth. I have seen the country grow. I was there before there was any Kaslo or Nelson, Nakusp or New Denver, but this is only the beginning of the development."

"How is Nakusp getting along?"

"Nicely. By the bye, there are some hot springs about 15 miles from Nakusp, and an enterprising gentleman is putting up a big hotel, and no doubt the spot will be a great resort in a short time. Yes, I am thoroughly satisfied with the country and with its prospects."

Mr. Lowery will probably remain in town a few days before returning to Nakusp.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

Lumber Vessel Picked Up in the Straits Badly Damaged.

The schooner Sadie Turpel, which put back to Esquimalt again last night to seek protection from the gale, saw a distressed lumber schooner in the straits on Friday. The Turpel and Ocean Belle both sighted her, the latter passing very close to her. The former was too far away to learn her name. She was a three-master and her main and mizzen booms had been carried away. The seas which swept over her had loosened the fastenings of her deck load and a considerable part of it had been washed away. Most of her sails had been blown out of the bolt ropes and she was virtually unmanageable. All hands were on deck and were evidently doing all possible to handle the ship. Signals of distress were flying. Neither of the schooners could do anything for her.

The Turpel had all she could attend to in getting back in safety. In Esquimalt she dragged anchor and nearly went ashore. She also had a mainsail split. She went away this morning without having it repaired. The wind was fair and she will have ample time to repair it on the west coast.

The identity of the lumber schooner is in doubt. It was thought that possibly it was the Kate Davenport from Port Blakely to San Francisco, but the Davenport could hardly have sailed before Saturday morning.

The C. P. R. telegraph office was in receipt of this dispatch this afternoon from the west coast: Otter point station sighted a three-masted schooner on Friday. She was apparently in distress and was flying her flag half-mast high and had the appearance of having been in collision. She was very low in the water. A tug came to her before Otter Point lost sight of her in the storm.

Three Days' Mail Coming.

Mr. Christie, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph office, received the following interesting dispatch this afternoon at 2: Steamer Princess Louise will leave mouth of the river at daylight Tuesday, arriving at Victoria about noon, with three days' mail.

A New Superintendent.

There will be a new superintendent and naval storekeeper at the Esquimalt dockyard. So it is reported in naval circles. J. H. Innes, the present superintendent, is to be superannuated, and he will be succeeded by some officer holding a commission in the navy. The change, it is understood, is to be made on account of the important works which are to be carried on this year. Mr. Innes, who was seen by a Times representative to-day, said he was not permitted to give any information in regard to the change. He said his time did not expire until May 31st, so that no change would be made until that time. Mr. Innes was appointed to his present position on Jan. 20th, 1873, so that he has held it for just 21 years.

The Grocer Did Not Advertise.

A few days ago a Pittsburg citizen cut into a pound of butter which he had purchased at a grocery whose proprietor does not advertise and found therein a small tin box, which contained a piece of paper bearing the following, written in a neat feminine hand.

"I am a girl, 18 years, good looking and an excellent housekeeper. Should this be found by some unmarried Christian gentleman, will he please write to the following address," etc.

The finder, being a bachelor, decided to unravel the affair, and succeeded, only to destroy the romance. The girl who had written the note had died many years ago, leaving an aged husband and a grown family.

He just dropped

in the other day—just to look. Never thought much of ready-made clothing, but our stock surprised him; he found a suit, "just what he wanted"; cloth good, fit good, price reasonable. He bought the suit and went home happy.

Why don't you come in and look at our stock? We are sure you can find just what you need.

Our winter overcoats are now on sale. We have some beauties this season.

Boys' and Children's overcoats at greatly reduced prices. Be quick.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,

55 Johnson St.

Fix this name indelibly in your memory

STAMINAL
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and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Everyone who can afford it should have a **Melissa Rainproof Wrap.** The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

The World's Record

Now held at 88 Government street where the $25 Suits are made in 24 hours' notice, and Pants made in 6 hours.

The Goods are not Given Away

But these prices cannot be approached in the East or B. C.

D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

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Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

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SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

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Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

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Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepar d. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

500,000 Men and Women Look for Work in Vain.

Society is again face to face with the army of the unemployed. The size and constitution of the army are still unknown. According to the estimate of Mr. Tom Mann, there are at present 31,000 skilled and 70,000 unskilled unemployed, who, with the women and the half-employed, raise the total to 500,000. But neither estimates nor statistics enable us to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There always seems to be some forgotten factor. Still there is no doubt that the army of the unemployed, or rather the semiemployed, is a very large one, and that, roughly stated, it is formed of two classes, (1) those unable to work, and (2) those unwilling to work.

Each class must be attacked by a different method. Those unable to work must be relieved; those who are unwilling to work must be disciplined. The difficulty is how to apply the two methods. Both are good, but, applied to the wrong persons, they become mischievous. They have been frequently so applied.

At one time, or by some reformers, it has been been assumed that the unemployed are honest, willing workers, who, by no fault of their own, are in distress; the demand for relief work has been raised—"build embankments, open the land for occupation; it is good policy to spend millions in this way." Work has been created, out-relief has been given by guardians, shelters, dinners and clothing have been provided by the charitable. Committees have been formed to feed the children, to aid in emigration, and in all conceivable ways to lighten the burden pressing on weak shoulders. This treatment, which might have been helpful to those who are honest, willing workers, has fallen also on those who love to drink, loaf and gamble. The result has not been a success. The opportunities offered have been abused. The recipients, even the well-intentioned, have been demoralized by the greed of the idle, and the givers, disgusted by the result, have become hardened, and driven to the other extreme say, "It is useless to try." Whatever the distress, the advice from all sides is "No Mansion-House Fund." The memory of the crowds who applied to share in the £70,000, of their dissatisfaction with their treatment, whether it was the work of doles, of the encouragement offered to lying, idling, cheating, of the poverty left unhelped, is a nightmare which still haunts many inhabitants of poor London. There will not again be a mansion-house fund, but many schemes of help proposed under another name have the same faults. They do not distinguish between the honest and the idle.

In reactions against such methods of helping it, it has been assumed by other reformers that the unemployed are all idle and need discipline. Under the impulse of this assertion every form of gift has been condemned, out-relief has been abolished, and cellar wards have been established for casuals. The result, again, has not been a success. The worst of men are human, and something in them resents a treatment which takes no account of their desire to rise to better things. Loafers feel justified in their antagonism to society, which seems to be so antagonistic to themselves, and the honest are made indignant by the injustice which treats them as dishonest.

Rich and poor, each with a consciousness of right, are regarding one another with more anger. The danger which is most dangerous is the antagonism of classes. 'May God forgive all good men."

The methods which have been tried have often aggravated the disease. The newspapers teem with new suggestions. The test by which each must be tried is: Will it relieve the honest and discipline the idle?

The last thing which can be done at once and always done is that each man or woman who believes in good make friends with one or two who are in need —to do all necessary for this one or two, and leave off attempting to raise the masses.—Rev. Canon Barnett in Fortnightly Review, London.

Hints for the Girls.

Any one who has watched a school of girls sauntering in to their lessons must have been impressed with the general ungracefulness and the frequency of stooping shoulders and narrow chests.

The gawky habit of protruding the chin is almost universal, and the girl who does not offensively stick out her elbows is an exception. Yet we live in an age of physical culture and gymnastic achievement.

It is safe to assert that neither the girls nor their mothers are indifferent to their personal appearance, but the growth of these habits is so insidious as often to escape their notice.

Everything that tends to grace leads to health, I mean really simple, natural grace, not the artificiality sometimes mistaken for it. The first requisite is an erect spine—a good foundation for physical security. I will not even mention the hackneyed subject of tight lacing, but any dressmaker will tell you she rarely finds a woman whose hips are the same height or whose shoulders are equal.

Now we may get helpful hints from the Orient in this. In all countries where burdens are carried on the head the figures are elastic and graceful. Travellers in India always remark the exquisite grace of the Hindu girls. From early childhood they are accustomed to carry on their heads slender earthen jugs filled with water. Even on the roughest roads they do not touch them with their hands, and they do not spill a drop. The same grace is often seen in southern Italy and parts of Spain. Even the Italian fruit vendors in our city streets, with large baskets poised on their heads, have finely shaped shoulders and a gait a belle might envy. The simple reason is this exercise of carrying burdens on the head strengthens the muscles of the back, brings the spine into a natural, proper position, while it throws the chest forward, tending to expand it.

Teachers may help in this direction, during the winter days of indoor recess, by allowing the girls to file around the room with their atlases poised on their heads, each girl to be seated when she drops her book. When they are familiar with the exercise smaller books may be used, and even tumblers of water, by the most skilful. Another simple device to prevent girls from stooping is never to allow them to draw their feet under the seats, but always to place them forward.

The father of a young girl was quite distressed by her tendency to round shoulders, and finding the habit increasing, instead of resorting to shoulder braces, adopted a simple expedient within the reach of any one. He padded a stick a yard long (a piece of broom handle, I think), and placed it horizontally across the girl's back, letting the ends come in front of the arms. She wore it five minutes at first, gradually increasing the time. In a few weeks she enjoyed the exhilarating effect so much as to walk with it an hour, a favorite position when committing lessons. The stoop in the shoulders soon disappeared, and she is now unusually erect. She likes to repeat the girlish experiment when walking on country road, using her sun umbrella or parasol.

It is well to remember that muffs, if constantly carried by growing girls, induce stooping shoulders. An old physician once told his granddaughters they would have straight backs and an agreeable carriage if in walking they would always try to touch the chin to the neck. The effort to do this unconsciously puts the spine in proper attitude and tends to throw the shoulders back.

The disagreeable habit of sticking out the elbows, so common among the girls of to-day, is partly affectation, and partly due to the present fashion of tight sleeves. A pretty blonde actually insisted to me that it was stylish to carry the elbows in this inelegant fashion. Oh, girls!

"Wad some power the giftie gie us
Tae see oursels as ithers see us."

What girl would not like to be pretty? The face is very much a matter of inheritance, yet any girl who is willing to take trouble may cultivate a fine figure and graceful carriage, which will still be beautiful possessions when the pretty face is wrinkled and careworn.—Miss O. E. M. Howe in Harper's Bazar.

Pig and Police.

A pig from West Philadelphia had no end of fun himself and furnished an equal amount of amusement for several hundred persons yesterday morning at 15th and Chestnut streets. The porker had strayed away from a drove on the other side of the river, and the drivers, not being able to leave the drove, were obliged to trust to luck and the police to pick him up later.

According to the policeman on whom fell the burden and odium of arresting the wanderer, the brethren in the other districts cared more for getting rid of a disagreeable responsibility than for restoring a drover's property, and he repeated orders to "move on" got him as far as 15th and Chestnut streets about the time the stores were opening and people were going to work.

The Bradford Clarke grocery was just preparing for the day's business when piggie took the notion that he would be the better for his breakfast and walked in. The clerks objected, and called in the Fifth district policeman, who patrols 15th street. The latter tackled the unwelcome duty, and the pig, with as good grace as he could muster, and after considerable argument the intruder consented to walk out of the front door.

By this time a crowd had gathered, and it was augmented by every car that came along dropping a few passengers, who thought they could spare a few minutes for the fun.

On being ejected from the grocery his pigship, who had in the course of his rambles come to know a thing or two about policemen and their punctiliousness in observing district lines, walked calmly across the street and sat down in the Twentieth district, in front of the optician's shop at the northeast corner. Then the first policeman was pleased, and took no further interest in the matter except as a spectator.

The boy inside, however, refused to open the door, and the pig sat there, the centre of a circle of spectators, who wondered what he would do next. They did not have to wait long, for the pig, which by this time was getting into an ugly temper, made a dash around the corner and into the small street in the rear, where he took possession of the lower story of a colored woman's little house, while the lawful occupant stayed up stairs and looked out of the window at the crowd and "Silver King," the Twentieth district policeman, to whom the responsibilities of the occasion had been transferred.

Still hungry, and finding nothing to satisfy his appetite there, he soon vacated the premises and started into Underhill's South Penn square restaurant by the back door. The proprietor, however, said that he was not used to receiving customers in that way, and closed the door to the dining room. The hungry porker then indiscreetly took refuge in a closet, and the policeman closed the door on him, and leaving a strong guard, reported to Lieutenant Wilkins for instructions. He got these, and also a rope, which was tied round the hind leg of the indignant prisoner and the latter dragged into Cole's livery stable, where he was kept until the ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came and carried him away. Then everybody went to work.

Never be without Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

Profitable Fishing.

The smelt fishery has not usually been regarded as an important one, but in some parts of New Brunswick, as well as in Quebec, it brings in a considerable amount of money in the winter season. Last winter, for instance, for the smelts caught through the ice in the Richibucto, Buctouche and Cocagne rivers in Kent county, the parties engaged in the fishing realized about $70,000. The season lasts about two months. About 900 tons of those fish, in a frozen state, were shipped from the localities named to Boston, where they are principally marketed. This winter the fishery has not so far been a success in Kent county; but that in Northumberland county, New Brunswick, the bass fishery, is being successfully carried on in the northwest Miramichi river, where some fishermen have realized as much as $150 a week, or even $113 for a single night's catch—night being the favorable time for making big hauls. "Many folk," says a newspaper correspondent, "are making from $20 to $40 or $50." The market for frozen bass is also in the United States; in fact, the Eastern States, but particularly the city of Boston, buy everything in the shape of fresh fish that the Maritime provinces can send them, including eels and frogs, and as a rule the prices are good and the fisheries profitable.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness.

Early Man in Central America.

Evidences of the existence of man in the early neolithic age were discovered by the Spaniards about the beginning of the 16th century. They include several well-executed stone statues, with numerous remains of unadorned pottery, which were recently described by Mr. J. Crawford. They were all discovered in a small valley on the west face of the mountain valley of Momotombito. Mr. Crawford's examination of the locality and the handiwork, leads him to believe "that the aborigines, the sculptors of the stone images found on the island, came from Polynesia, over the land route or chain of almost connected islands then existing across the Pacific Ocean," and that the latest subsidence of 25 feet, as recorded on the island, and the western part of Nicaragua, and the consequent synchronous activity of all the volcanoes in that region, both occurring during the time when the sculptors were carving stones into images or types of their own people, caused the sculptors and their tribe to migrate eastward (the only safe route), and seek a home on the side of the very fertile and non-volcanic Amerrique mountains, where their probable descendants—the Amerriques—now reside.—Nature, London.

Ghosts and Cremation.

Superstition holds an all-powerful sway over a large part of the human race, and ghosts, uncanny apparitions, are regarded as realities, especially by children and those who never die—the fools. The country people take especially good care that the belief in ghosts shall not vanish. They tell of the appearance of the dead, and even the most courageous are frightened at the howling of the winds, the cry of a bird or the uncertain shadows of the moon. Although we may laugh at this fear, because we know that no ghost ever was proof against a thorough investigation, we quite understand it. The churchyard explains it all. The churchyard with its uncanny solitude, its unsavory contents; and it is natural for the ignorant to believe that the dead come forth from their graves. These whom we once saw in the beauty of vigorous life are here given over to a mode of destruction which causes indefinable horror to the ignorant. As long as the body is slowly wasting away in the ground, it will be difficult to overcome fear of ghosts, for it is believed that the body may assist the spirit in appearing to us.

The bright and cheerful columbarium which its urns open to view is materially opposed to the churchyard. There is nothing to mystify us in the columbarium, nothing dark, nothing sinister. Those pure ashes do, indeed, speak to us of the shortness of life, but not accompanied by those horrors which are associated with decomposition in the grave. We may imagine hundreds of thousands of urns around us, containing the last unchanged and unchangeable vestige of our departed friends; these artistic vessels cannot be made to force horrid apparitions upon our imagination. Even the most ignorant understands that fire is purifying, and it will not be difficult to create the belief that everything wicked has been destroyed by the cleansing flame. Superstitious persons are able to imagine an apparition of a horrid skeleton half clothed in flesh, shrouded in a tattered, moulding cloth, because this corresponds with the actual state and appearance of the body in the grave. But it is impossible to conjure up such an apparition from the little heap of ashes caused by fire.—Die Flamme, Berlin.

Poison in the Cup.

It may seem a startling assertion to make, but it is nevertheless a true one, namely, that more people are killed by drinking water than are killed by drinking alcohol in all its various forms. Absolutely pure water is harmless in any quantity, but, unfortunately, it may appear pure to the ordinary observer while impregnated with the deadliest poisons. As water is a food that both rich and pure absolutely require, it is important that it should always be procurable pure. This, I maintain, is far more important than any one of the thousand and one articles that make up the daily dietary of the people. The state cannot safeguard the health of the people more effectually than by passing and enforcing laws which will prevent drinking-water being contaminated by sewage.—N. E. Yorke-Davis, L. R. C. P., in Gentleman's Magazine, London.

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CELEBRATED CUTLERY
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It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

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FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY

Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

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THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Wellington	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND (Read Down) No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Victoria
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

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WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
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Steamship Mogul	April 25th
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Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria .... Tuesday 7 a.m.
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For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store street.

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HONOLULU, by O. S. S. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

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FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, January 20th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai..... Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

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For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
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THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath rooms, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

Current News From Okanagan and the Kootenays.

SUCCESS OF THE DEER HUNTERS

Complimentary Dinner to D. McGillivray at Nakusp—Railway Progress and Rumors—Output of the Mines—Condition of the Trails and Roads.

(Vernon News.)

There are still a good many cattle on the alkali range, and those who have been out that way lately say the sooner they are taken in the better for them and their owners.

Wood's lake, at the head of Long lake, is frozen over, and is as smooth as glass, affording splendid skating for the guests of Deer lodge hotel and those living in that neighborhood.

One day last week, while hunting horses, Frank Bouvette came across two fawns. He picked up a rock and threw it at them to scare them, but the rock hit one of them on the head, knocking it down, when Mr. Bouvette ran up to it and cut its throat.

Francis Walker left on Tuesday for Victoria, where he will spend the remainder of the winter. Mr. Walker has been for some time past a sufferer from chronic neuralgia, and hopes to obtain relief by a change of climate, a hope which his many friends in this district heartily echo.

A great many hunters visited Deer lodge hotel, near the railroad, during the last week in December. This seems to be a favorite spot with sportsmen, as they always succeed in getting all the game they want.

Something ought to be done to prevent people from shooting deer wholesale at the head of Long lake. There are at present five or six men camped on the railroad, who are slaughtering deer by the score. They have also set poison all through the woods, some of it being so near the main road that more than one valuable dog has already been poisoned.

On Monday last the public school opened in the new school house, and it was apparent from the start that the two rooms furnished with desks will not be sufficient to contain the number of pupils who will be in attendance this term. In the principal's room Mr. Hodge has 50 scholars enrolled, which fills every seat at his disposal, while Mr. Buchanan is close behind with 49 children on his register. In addition to this there are a number of children who attended last term who have not yet put in an appearance, and when they arrive it will be impossible to furnish them with sitting room.

The election for reeve and councillors for the municipality of Spallumcheen takes place to-day, and considerable local interest centres in the result. For reeve the candidates are Donald Graham and Josiah McDonald, and Messrs. Robert Wood and T. W. Fletcher will contest the Pleasant Valley ward for the office of councillor. J. A. Cameron, T. N. Hayes and Donald Matheson were elected by acclamation Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Salmon river wards respectively.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

D. McGillivray has made a proposition to the post office officials that if they will sort the mail for Nakusp at Revelstoke he will give it free transportation to the lake.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard sub-contractors threaten suit, claiming the engineer's measurements have not been fair.

Captain Estabrook injured himself the other day while loading wood on the steamer William Hunter. He expects to be all right again in a few days.

From a reliable source it has been learned that the C. & K. S. N. Co. purpose erecting very large wharves here in the spring, the cost of which will total up several thousand dollars.

Three of the local hotel men purpose going out of the business, one having caught the South African gold fever and the other two because of private reasons.

Grading on the R. & A. L. R. to the head of the lake is to be completed by March 1.

J. T. Foley has secured a contract to drive a 170 foot tunnel on the Alpha.

Rev. E. Robson has contributed $5 towards securing supplies for the Nakusp Methodist Sunday school. While here Mr. Turner collected a tidy sum of money to help to pay for the church at New Denver.

The force of men at the Alamo is to be increased at once. Owing to the bondholders having gone back on their agreement the original owners will rush things.

J. A. Finch has purchased the Cazubazua mine of F. Culver and Geo. Fairbairn for $5,500.

Forty mules are rawhiding ore from the Washington, the ore house of which is crammed full.

Monday night the mercury almost disappeared at Hall's Landing, so intense was the cold.

Many orders for mining machinery have been sent out recently for the Slocan.

It is said that the C. P. R. will ere long invite tenders for the construction of the link connecting between Nakusp and the terminus of the R. & L. A. R., and that a prominent contractor recognized by them is about to figure on the necessary rock work.

The latest reports from Ainsworth state that the Little Phil ledge now shows 12 feet of rich galena, and is not yet fully crosscut, making it the biggest strike ever made in the camp. The ore runs from 80 to 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. Other claims on the same ledge are the Little Donald, Maesto, Spokane, Trinket and Jennette.

R. T. Lowery, proprietor of this journal, shuffled into town on Friday, after a three weeks' sojourn in the city of Kaslo and way points. He only stopped here sufficiently long to scare up enough coin to keep his man Friday, who runs the show during the financier's sudden flights, out of a debtor's cell. R. T. left on the Arrow the next morning, en route to the coast, resplendent in a new rubber coat and primed full of anecdotes and legendary lore anent the Kootenay country wherewith to gull the verdant scribes of the city dailies during the next few weeks.

Scarcely a day passes but F. W. Jordan, J.P., receives an application for naturalization papers from foreigners, who are desirous of pre-empting lands in the rich bottoms and valleys adjacent to Nakusp. During the past month the numbers so applying have been truly astonishing, and by spring there will be but little good land left for settlement between here and Robson.

Friday the town was invaded by the workmen from O'Leary's camp, he having finished his contract on the railway the other side of Arrow lake. While here the men spent their cash freely, and business hummed. The men left the next day for the Green Slide, in the neighborhood of which Mr. O'Leary has a contract to grade one and a half miles of road for the R. & L. A. R.

1894 was ushered in here with a diversity of sounds, from the blood-curdling Blackfeet wharwhoop uttered by the bookkeeper at the Madden house to the prolonged howl of distress issuing from the otherwise respectable organ attached to the fifth rib of the steam boiler on the Lytton. The accentuation to this delightful serenade was supplied by sundry salutes from Nakusp's batteries of pocket Gatlings—the whole making pleasing harmony with the calliope disturbers of rest possessed by the local inhabitants of the canine persuasion.

The work of clearing the right of way on this road is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. There are over 100 men employed thereon, and the contractors hope to have their task completed in a few days. Chief Engineer McMillan will then take a big gang of men out and proceed with the rock cutting. Grading and ironing is to be commenced in the early part of the spring. Application is to be made at the comming session of the legislature for permission to make the road a narrow gauge one.

On Thursday night the dining room of the Leland house resounded with mirth and hilarity, the occasion being a complimentary supper given in honor of D. McGillivray, Chief Engineer Osler of the N. & S. road, and R. L. Casston by a number of the citizens of the town. Covers were laid for 15.

Sultan Abdul.

The seventeenth anniversary of the accession of the Sultan to the throne has been celebrated recently in Constantinople. According to La Riforma, Abdul Hamid is a man of great muscular strength, and it is said that, although small and slight of build, he is powerful enough to overcome the strongest of his janissaries in a trial of personal strength. He owes this to his regularity of life, the observance of the laws of health, and his passion for gymnastics. Although his harem possesses the rarest examples of European and Asiatic feminine loveliness, the Sultan visits it but seldom; and in other respects he differs rather widely from the generally conceived conception of a Sultan. He is devoted to carpentry, and his palace is furnished with a workshop in which there are many artisans, whose work is directed by the Sultan himself. A considerable portion of the furniture of the royal residence has been made from his designs and in many cases executed by himself. Abdul Hamid has a firm conviction that he will reign for 40 years; and this belief has banished all fear of disease and danger from his mind. He dreads cholera, however, because a dervish once prophesied that he would die of cholera morbus.

A Shock to Spiritualism.

Dabblers in "spiritualism" will feel rather a shock at the revelations made by Professor Schiff to the Besancon congress. A young girl was reported to be haunted by rapping spirits. Her health was worn out; her power of sleeping gone; she lay in a sort of dazed trance. Thus the professor found her when he called, wrapped to the neck in bedclothes. Being told to listen for the peccant spirits, he did so, and presently perceived a faint, dry, or sometimes vibratory tapping. He felt convinced that it came from the motionless bedclothes, and ergo was caused in some way by the unconscious girl, but he was puzzled to account for the production of a dry sound by a body composed of moist elements. The vibratory notes were low in the scale, such as would be given out by a stretched cord of fair length, and this caused him to affix his attention on the long tendon of the leg, which might be made to spring off a small projection behind the ankle. He made experiments with one leg, placing his foot first against a support and then trying without. He found that with a little practice he was able to reproduce all the sounds perfectly, and concluded his narrative by giving a seance of spirit rapping that would have made the fortune of a professional medium.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Air Power for Street Cars.

Paris is likely to try a new experiment with tramways worked by compressed air. There are already electric tramways running from the Madeleine to St. Denis and Patin with accumulators under the carriage. They are reported to work very satisfactorily, and are much more sightly than those of the "trolley" system in use in some of the French departments. The new compressed air machines, which are to be started from the Louvre to Versailles and St. Cloud, are expected to be more satisfactory than either, as well as more economical in their working. The locomotive will weigh 18 tons, and have a pressure of about 150 pounds, and be capable of drawing three or four cars loaded with passengers. The water of the Seine has been utilized as motive power for the compression of air. The advantages expected are, besides economical working, the absence of smoke or odor from the machines, and they also, it is said, offer better facilities for despatching several carloads of passengers at the same time by the same machines.—Transport.

Keep the system regular with Ecclay's Liver Lozenges.

How Old is the Earth?

This is a subject of very general interest to speculative minds, and one that has engaged the especial attention of both physicists and geologists. Sir William Thomson, now Lord Kelvin, was among the earliest to approach the problem, and he based his calculations upon the rate of the earth's loss of heat by radiation, and concluded that the time which has elapsed since the consolidation of the surface of the globe, ranges somewhere between twenty million and four hundred million years. Another eminent physicist, Prof. George H. Darwin, computes from the influence of tidal friction in retarding the earth's rotation that probably fifty-seven million years have elapsed since the moon's mass was shed from the revolving molten earth, long before the formation of its crust. Prof. Guthrie Tait affirms that approximately ten million years are as much as the physicist can allow to the geologist. Geologists generally have been disposed to assume a far longer period, basing their calculation on the present rate of denudation of river beds, the erosion of land surfaces, and the thickness of the sedimentary rocks. The figures thus reached range from twenty-eight millions to several hundred million years for the earth's age. But while the estimates for the whole period vary so greatly, there is a fairly general agreement as to the relative age of the several geological periods. The ratios reached allow to the recent or quarternary period one-sixty-fourth part of all time since the beginning of the Cambrian period. In the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, Prof. Warren Upham weighs the evidence on both sides, and assuming one hundred thousand years for the whole quarternary, and basing his calculations on the duration of preceding ages on the changes of fauna and flora, he reaches from two to four million years for the probable duration of the tertiary period, and about one hundred millions for the deposition of the stratified rocks. These calculations may be open to very important revision in the future, but as Prof. Upham remarks, this limit of probable geologic duration seems fully worthy to take the place of the once almost unlimited assumptions of geologists and writers on the evolutions of life.

A new discovery of great value—Ecclay's Liver Lozenges.

Bunya-Bunya.

The native name for a tree, which is very highly esteemed in Australia, is Bunya-Bunya. It often attains a height of 100 to 150 feet. It bears cones as large as a man's head. Its seeds, an inch and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, are greatly liked as food. The yield is not abundant, for the tree bears fruit but once in three years. The harvest, which occurs in January, is a festival for the Australians. For very many years they have kept an account of the Araucarias growing in the neighborhood of their villages, and have divided them among the tribes, which, in turn, have divided the portion assigned them among the different families. The group of trees allotted to each family is hereditary property, transmitted from generation to generation, and this custom is regarded very favorably by the English authorities, which endeavor, as much as possible, to keep it alive. According to one authority, the native, after being fed for a certain length of time on the seeds of Araucaria, have a strong craving for animal food, and this craving, in former times, led to quarrels among the tribes, which were always followed by scenes of cannibalism.—La Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquees, Paris.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers; if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Tobacco is one of the few articles of manufacture whose real merit can only be found out by actual use. For thirty years we have been making the best grades of tobaccos and we recommend MASTIFF-PLUG-CUT as a reliable and superior article
J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Just think what these words mean
Johnston's Fluid Beef.
Strength instead of weakness,
Comfort when fatigued,
Health after sickness
and general well-being
These effects have been experienced by thousands.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

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Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.
ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK
Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
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Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Fine Colored Work a Specialty.
VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.
PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.
SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.
Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.
Keep the Money In the Country.
Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.
VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company
"NICOLA"
Preliminary Notice.
This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.
The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called
"NICOLA"
J. W. McFARLAND, Sec.-Treas.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.
VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.
NOTICE
I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.
SIMON LEISER.
Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1894. 39-1m

Real Estate.
200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR ....Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WA....ter front and about 700 cords of wood ....cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good ....terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES ....planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE ....fine water front, good land, partly ....cleared; good house and stables; splen....did location for fishing and shooting and ....boating; low price and good terms, or ....exchange partly for cash and city pro....perty.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH ....house and stable, close to railway sta....tion; a good chicken and fruit farm; ....cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, ...close to Saanichton railway station; ....$1000 and $1500, according to position; ....very easy terms and low interest to ....parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close ....to good stream of water; $300.
A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew R. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 621-8m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MINERS AND MECHANICS.

Important Fraternal Question—Better Times Ahead.

Nanaimo, Jan. 15.—The district lodge of the Canadian order of Oddfellows opened here to-day, and delegates from all lodges in the province were present. Many important questions will be brought up, but probably none will be so important as the question touching the advisability of allowing a miner to join the order without having to pay a larger due than the mechanic. To-morrow evening a banquet will be tendered to the delegates at the Hotel Wilson; it will surpass anything of the kind ever given in this city.

On Saturday the New Vancouver Coal company paid out close to $70,000 to their employes. Of course this enormous sum is not paid out solely to miners, but for all work being done by the company. It is stated that the company have secured many new contracts, and that the lookout for the city is now brighter than it has been for many months. It is also expected the Protection Island shaft will be working to its full capacity within a few weeks, and this will mean the employment of about 200 idle men.

Whist parties promise to become fashionable in Nanaimo society. A pleasant party was given by J. H. Simpson, barrister, on Saturday evening and passed off very successfully.

Those who have been looking forward to the appearance of the Calhoun opera company are disappointed in learning that the company cannot visit the city owing to a clash in the arrangement. It is very unlikely they will put in an appearance at all.

The recent rains have done much damage in various parts of the city, but the worst appears to have been suffered by the residents in the suburbs. At present the extent of the destruction cannot be ascertained.

The Nanaimo Rugby football team will not visit the Midwinter fair, being without funds. A well known doctor has intimated that he would head a subscription list with $100 if a trustworthy solicitor is sent around.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Pistol Carrier Arrested—Discourteous City Councilmen.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—It is expected two of the delayed trains will arrive this afternoon.

It is rumored that agents of Queen Liliuokalani's supporters are recruiting a company of rifles here to go to Honolulu to support her authority if she be returned to power.

The old council went out to-day. The mayor thanked them for past kindnesses but they neglected to pass the usual vote of thanks to him. The new council was sworn in and the committees appointed.

The police to-day arrested Charles Woodward for carrying a concealed weapon. Wooward is a merchant, and on his way home on Saturday narrowly missed shooting Charles Howe, whom he took for a footpad.

Brisk Two Hours' Fire.

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 15.—There was another blaze on Saturday night, fire being discovered in Wether Bros.' dry goods shop in the American House building. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire so that it did not break outside, and had it out after two hours' hard work. The shop was badly scorched and the stock mostly destroyed. The building was owned by J. R. Wyman, who had some furniture stored in some upstairs rooms, which was considerably damaged by smoke and water. The Webbers had $800 insurance in Spinny's agency, and Myman's furniture was insured for $500 in the Commercial Union, and the building was covered by the Etna for $1500.

Facts From 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Frederick Miller, one of the Emerald gang of smugglers, was held by the United States commissioner to-day to await the action of the grand jury.

Lyman W. Ransom, one of the pioneer journalists of California, in early life associated with James and Fletcher Harper, founders of the famous publishing house of Harper & Bros., died in this city to-day after a long illness.

Mrs. Dr. Cook brought suit against the Post Publishing Co. to-day for $50,000 damages for libel. She complains of an article recently published in which she was represented as endeavoring to conceal Mrs. W. B. Curtis in her house when the police called to summon the latter to appear before the grand jury.

General O. Henry Baumgartner, the orchardist, while demented on Saturday night, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Boutelle Hammering Away.

Washington, Jan. 15.—After routine business Boutelle endeavored to call up the Hawaiian resolution. He denounced the way the matter was being smothered by the majority, but the house went into committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill.

American News.

New York, Jan. 15.—Albert Popper was placed on trial to-day, charged with illegally marrying Mrs. Mallack, wife of a merchant of Moriches, L. I. Popper fled to Chicago with the woman, and after robbing her of $500 deserted her. The woman committed suicide in the Galt House. Popper then fled to San Francisco.

Brief Locals.

—Rev. H. Chisholm will lecture at the First Presbyterian church this evening on "The Scotch Covenanters and Sir Walter Scott." The lecture is under the auspices of the Young People's Literary association.

—There were packed houses at the Theatre Royal Saturday afternoon and evening at the closing performances of "Jack o' Diamonds. "Prof." Hume with his trained dogs and fire act aided materially in the performance. To-night "Withered Leaves" and "Cut Off With a Shilling" will be presented. The dogs will also appear. The same bill will be presented until Thursday, when "Lynwood" will be put on. The public are appreciating the character of the performances at the Royal and are giving the house good patronage.

—David McDonald, aged 43, living on Mary street, Victoria West, died suddenly on Sunday morning. McDonald retired apparently in the best of health. Mrs. McDonald woke up at five o'clock in the morning to find her husband cold in death. The body was taken to Hayward's undertaking room, and Drs. Holden and Crompton held a post mortem. Death was caused by a rupture of one of the main arteries. Deceased had been employed as a carpenter by the E. & N. railway for the past seven or eight years. He has two children. McDonald was a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Foresters.

The New Directory.

The British Columbia Directory for 1894 has been issued from the office of the Williams Directory company. This year's volume shows an improvement over that of last year in many respects. There are more names and addresses given, while valuable additions have been made to the stock of general information. Then a very decided improvement has been effected by keeping the advertisements by themselves instead of allowing them to cumber the directory pages. A similar degree of improvement marks the mechanical work, both the printing and the binding having been much better done than in last year's volume, and are in fact this year to be classed as good.

The Victoria Tea House.

Finds it necessary to warn the public against any persons representing themselves as agents of that house. The members of the firm, Messrs. Small & Pidduck, are the only ones soliciting orders. Victoria Tea House, Government street, opposite postoffice.

Puebla's Passengers.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—The passengers by the steamer City of Puebla, which sailed for Victoria this morning, are: W. Hutchinson, H. E. Herbenfurt.

A Cuban Railway Slaughter.

Havana, Jan. 15.—A passenger train on the Timina Matanzas railway was wrecked to-day by a cow at a point eight miles from Cumanayba, in the province of Matanzas. Sixteen people were taken out dead, and nine others were badly wounded.

Precautions Against Spinsterhood.

There are certain precautions which many girls take against spinsterhood with the same care that they are vaccinated to escape the smallpox. Many a jest agitates the dinner table in some localities over the one who first cuts the butter—that being a sure sign of an old maid.

If one is so dexterous as to gather in her spoon the tiny island of froth that sometimes floats upon a cup of tea, and sip it ere it breaks, it is considered the best of luck. The stray tea leaves that may be found adrift in one's cup represent lovers. I have seen many a girl gently carry the tip of her spoon around the cup to see if they would follow; faithful and constant are those they represent if they do, but if they "shy off" the significance is plain.

A St. Joseph's image is in the possession of most society girls who cultivate the superstition fad, and especially if they have ever read the French story of "Colette" is their faith strengthened in this patron saint of matrimony to bestow upon them a husband.

Recently in the boudoir of a young woman of fashion I beheld upon the edge of a bookshelf, a row of small curios. Among them were several grotesque idols and heathen images. To my intense amusement I learned that whenever she desired the gods to favor her in any undertaking or plan, she propitiated them by the solemn offering of sacrafices at their shrine; so little bits of candy, a button, a penny or a flower—in fact, the most convenient sacrifice of the moment, found its way upon their altar.

Among the valuables of this same modern witch is found the rattle of a snake, which she told me was a charm against all misfortune, because it had been killed after sundown; and in the back of her tiny jewelled watch lay a bit of precious hangman's rope.

It is well known in the world of fashion that matrimony will visit no house adorned with peacock feathers.

Quite the latest craze among these searchers after superstitions with which to beguile their fancy is the wearing of a king bow of purple ribbon inside the bodice just over the heart. It is claimed to be a magnet which no lover can resist.

Shameless Treatment of Funds.

Heartless and inhuman is said to be the action of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners in their treatment of the widows, orphans and other relatives of those lost in the Victoria. The fund for the sufferers by the Victoria now amounts to £82,000, and the sums which are being doled out for the support of the widows and children are of the most niggardly amounts. The Mansion House is not free from responsibility in this matter. The Lord Mayor, who left office in November, being unwilling to undertake the duty of distributing the fund he had collected, made it over to the commissioners, and the long delay which followed and the doles which the commissioners are at last giving out, call for some action on the part of the Mansion House authorities. For five months the commissioners did nothing, and now it is said that 80 of the widows are not receiving 5 shillings a week out of the fund.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY GAME.

The Victoria Rugby Football Club played a team from the Garnet Saturday afternoon. Victoria won by a goal and two tries to one try. The game was a very interesting one, both teams playing well. The combination play was not as good as might have been expected, but the backs did good tackling and made several successful runs.

COLLEGIANS VS. CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon a very well contested game of association football was played at Beacon Hill between the Victoria Club and Victoria College—past and present. The club played with a strong wind at their backs the first half, and the ball was kept near the college goal. The college forwards, however, by good combination made several fine rushes. At half-time the club had scored three goals and the college two. After ends were changed the college, backed by the wind, kept the ball well forward and should have scored several times. Allan added three more for the club, so the game resulted in a win for the club by 6 goals to 2. Goward, Allan and Fox played a very good game for the club, while for the college Marpole, G. Wilson and E. Erb did hard work, and tried their utmost to win the game. A return match will be arranged shortly, when the collegians, with stronger "scrim," hope to make a better fight.

NOTES.

The Wanderers' Cycling club will meet on Wednesday night to consider the track question.

Members of the Victoria Rugby Football club are urgently requested to attend a practice game at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon at 4:15.

Famous Animals.

A returning traveller from Italy tells this story of an American fellow-wanderer in Rome; like some other traveller's tales, it is to be taken, no doubt, with certain grains of allowance.

The second American, who had come from the plains of the west, visited the Vatican, and was courteously shown over the papal palace. He asked many questions and desired to see everything.

After all the customary sights had been shown, the priest who attended him asked:

"Is there anything else, Signor American, that you would like to see?"

"There's one thing," answered the American, "that I want to see more than anything else, and I ain't been on the edge of it yet."

"What is that, Signor?"

"The cattle-pens."

"The cattle-pens! Why, we have nothing of the sort, Signor."

"You hain't? Then where in the world do you keep them papal bulls that we're always hearin' about?"

Monson's Ancestry.

The recent Ardlamont trial is still exciting much attention. Monson's ancestry has become a question of considerable interest. Alfred John Monson is a lineal descendant of two personages who in their day and generation played a prominent part in story. His paternal great-grandfather was the great-grandson of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, whose stormy and disastrous life ended in his execution on Tower Hill in 1641. In the veins of Alfred Monson there still flows the blood of an illustrious and ill-fated statesman of another generation, Lord William Russell, the story of whose trial and execution, and of the heroism of his devoted wife, Lady Rachael Russell, is familiar to students of English history. As a descendant of the second Duke of Rutland, he can also claim as one of his ancestresses Dorothy Vernon, the prototype of the heroine of the play of "Haddon Hall."

Strange Discovery at the London G. P. O

There has been a strange resurrection at the London general postoffice of some old newspapers which dropped out of sight upwards of a quarter of a century ago, and have lain undelivered ever since. They were found lying behind some girders, through which they had dropped, and the place, it must be assumed, has never been dusted or swept or seen by human eye for seven and twenty years. The rats had spared them; damp had done them no noticeable injury; the addresses were quite legible; they only bore the smell of musty age and there were on them old-fashioned red penny stamps which are now out of use. They have been duly forwarded to their addresses, but whom they will find there will be a further feature of a curious little episode.

Correspondence 1500 B. C.

We have become possessed of certain very important indications as to the early civilization of Palestine by means of clay tablets. Not that the knowledge so attained is altogether new or that it conflicts with that which has been deduced from yet earlier Egyptian records. It is well known to scholars that Thothmes III when he defeated the league of Hittites and Phoenicians at Megiddo, in 1600 B. C. (a century before Amenophis III acceded) reaped a spoil which indicates the advanced civilization of Syria, including not only the precious metals and chariots painted and plated, but also objects of art having high aesthetic value, and that he found corn, wine and oil abundant in the country, and many hundred walled towns, in which there were already temples of the gods.

Such evidence has, however, been slighted by those who regard the early Hebrews as savages, and who think that, though placed in the very centre of the ancient civilized world, between the Egyptians and the Assyrians, they were, nevertheless, unacquainted with any arts and uninfluenced by surrounding culture. The new discoveries insist on quite another understanding of the ancient history.

It is surely a lesson of humility that the modern students should learn from such discoveries. Voltaire was, no doubt, a writer of great originality and acumen, though from our present standpoint, wonderfully ignorant of antiquity. He finds it hard to believe that Homer's poems could have been written down before 500 B. C., and asserts that papyrus had not been invented in Egypt in the time of Moses, though we now possess in the maxims of Ptah-hotep a manuscript as old as the pyramids.

We find on the contrary, that not only in Egypt or in Mesopotamia was the art of writing known in the time of Moses, but that the inhabitants of Palestine also could pen a brick epistle which, in the space of a few inches, contained as much information as can now be condensed into a sheet of note paper. Such letters were neither heavy nor bulky, and could be carried in the turban or in the folds of the shirt bosom just as easily as paper letters are now so carried, with the additional advantage that they were imperishable, as is witnessed by the fact that they are now being read, 3400 years after they were written.—Edinburgh Review.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

PERSONAL.

Fred M. Young, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

Cecil Bagnall, of the C.P.R. office, is unwell.

W. G. Allen, of Chicago, is at the Victoria.

Mrs. Heywood is improving at the Jubilee Hospital.

J. B. Lovell returned last evening from Vancouver.

J. McNichol, of the C.P.R., spent Sunday in Vancouver.

R. T. Lowery, editor of the Nakusp Ledge, is in the city.

S. G. Dewsnap was a passenger home on the Kingston yesterday.

R. George was a passenger for the south on the Umatilla yesterday.

Capt. J. B. Libby returned home to Port Townsend yesterday morning.

W. J. Gallagher, of the Nanaimo Telegram, was in the city yesterday.

J. C. Devlin leaves for Kaslo via the Great Northern Railway in the morning.

Thomas Tugwell leaves for Spokane tomorrow via the Great Northern Railway.

D. Oppenheimer, E. E. Evans and G. M. Leishman, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Capt. Lloyd, of Port Townsend, and Capt. Rogers, of Westminster, are at the Oriental.

O. B. Evan-Thomas, of Vancouver, and F. Victor Austin arrived on the Premier last evening.

Mrs. F. X. Martin and Master Redmond, of Vancouver, are in the city visiting W. H. Redmond.

J. H. Causten, of Port Townsend, is spending a few days in the city. He is at the Victoria.

Premier Davie and family returned from Cowichan at noon yesterday. The Premier left for the Mainland last night.

G. Blair Nicols, W. Lick, Vancouver, and J. N. Sinclair, of Vancouver, are registered at the Oriental.

W. M. Chudley, of the B. P. Rithet Co., limited, who was reported seriously ill yesterday, is improving. He will be out in a day or so.

Fred G. H. Williams, late city editor of the Montreal Gazette, is in the city on his way to Australia in search of health. He goes on the Warrimoo.

F. W. Ward, who arrived in Victoria on the first trip of the Mowera, has accepted the position of editor of the Brisbane, Queensland, Courier.

William McCormack, with the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co., was called east on Saturday night by the death of his mother at Oshawa, Ont. He will remain east a month at least.

C. C. Chipman, chief commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, and Mrs. Chipman arrived from Vancouver last evening. They were met at Vancouver by R. H. Hall, M.P.P., manager for British Columbia.

J. A. Fullerton and Jas. Sciater, of the C.P.R., J. M. Bowell, collector of customs, E. A. Quigley and Frank Bowser, of the customs department, and R. G. Penn, the U. S. immigration inspector, are in the city waiting for the Empress.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Jan. 14.—J M Bowell, R G Penn, E Monun, J A Fullerton, F V Austin, R Hamilton, C C Chipman, Alex Begg, D Oppenheimer, Mrs Chipman, J McNicoll, F Norris, R H Hall, Frank Bowser, H C Marr, Capt Rogers, E A Quigley, John B Lovell, R Collister, Jas Sciater, H T Hawson, Mrs F W Vincent, R Robinson, G Bair, Miss Woodrow, A Le Grand, Miss Grant, Capt Langley, F T H Williams, J W Sinclair, W C Haywood, H A Becker, W H Fullwood, J Leppett, Mrs Leppett, A M Mallus, E E Evans, Mrs Leck, T Gray, Mrs Martin, H Hopkirk, R T Lowrey, A Evans Thomas, C Roberts, Jas Forrest, A Wayling, Geo M Babbett.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 14.—Joe Mayer, Mrs Boyd, S G Dewsnap, H Pepper, J McDonald, O Barker, A Manion, H Dixon, E J Daley, J H Causten.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Saturday—J A Thompson, W Murray, H Cuthbert, Rev T Scouler, Dr Van Gunther, E J Whitley, J B McArthur, F W Mitchell, Mrs Lefevre, J Norman, Thos Morrison, B F Wintemute, William Gill, Miss Schmidt, A Robertson, Miss Wilkinson, W H Grant, Charles Cameron, C H Stickles, Mrs Gibson, A Luskman, O Plunkett, J Holden, Thos Hooper, J E Crane, A E McNaughton, B Douglas, Mrs Grant, Mrs Willis, Miss Beckliffe, William McArthur, J Conboy, Frederick Clos, C M Mooney, W H Bruce, W Brown.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Saturday—Cookson & P, Dr L Hall, Dom Cartridge Co, E G Prior & Co, G L Clayton, H Helgeson, L Lewis, Langley & Co, Ramsay Bros, B C Cattle Co, L Goodacre, Yee Yuen, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 14.—J Parker, Langley & Co, Lenz & Leiser, J Peterson.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Tobacco

5 Plugs T & B for $1.
1 Plug Laurel for 20c.
3 Packages Athlete, 25c.

MORRIS,
Leading Tobacconist,
Colonist Block.

Drink
....THE....
"Soft Water"
BRAND OF
Ceylon Tea
A DELICIOUS BLEND
SOLE AGENTS:
ERSKINE, WALL & CO

...ANNUAL...
Winter Clearance Sale
....COMMENCING....
Wednesday, January 10.

Owing to extensive alterations to be made to our store during the month of February, we will offer the balance of this month our **Entire Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.**

We have marked our Winter Stock consisting of Mantles, Capes, Furs, Millinery and Dress Goods regardless of cost at prices that will ensure an early sale.

We have about **1000 Remnants** and short ends of Dress Goods, Cloths, Silks, Ribbons and Laces that will be sold at half their original price.

We will throw out several dozen Kid Gloves in all sizes at 60c. a pair, that are worth from $1 to $1.25.

Money is what we all want and money you can save by taking advantage of this sale, and remember those who come first get the best selections.

Sale commences at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THE STANLEY HOUSE CO.,
Cor. of Douglas and Fort Sts.

Cash is King
CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,
S. F. McINTOSH.

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42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
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Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I. X. L.—The Best Steel Range made.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

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W. & J. WILSON'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

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CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
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IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

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IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

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NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM CURED EVERY TIME WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.